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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 17 February 1998 (A/53/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 10 July 1998 (A/53/150).

[1] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-second session (decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997).

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[3] This sub-item also remains on the agenda of the fifty-second session (decision 52/426 of 12 December 1997).

[4] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-second session (see A/52/PV.82).

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 17 February 1998 (A/53/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 10 July 1998 (A/53/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/53/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-third session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 8 September 1998, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Ukraine

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 51/241 of 31 July 1997, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the first Tuesday following 1 September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.[5]

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-third session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-second session,[6] the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Norway, Russian Federation, United States of America and Zambia (decision 52/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolution 52/178).

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[5] For the election of the President, see item 4.

[6] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 3):
(a) Report of the Credentials Committee: A/52/719;
(b) Resolution 52/178 and decision 52/301;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.1 and 76.

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.[7]

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has six Main Committees (see General Assembly resolution 47/233, annex).

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since

[7] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 4):
(a) Decision 52/302;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.1.

in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided on 17 August 1993 (resolution 47/233, para. 3) that, as an interim measure and pending a decision on the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees, the Chairmen of the Main Committees at its forty-eighth session should be elected as follows:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II) that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

(i) One representative from an African State;

(ii) One representative from an Asian State;

(iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1). The three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.[8]

[8] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 52/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/52/PV.1, A/C.4/52/SR.1, A/C.2/52/SR.1, A/C.3/52/SR.1, A/C.5/52/SR.1 and A/C.6/52/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.2.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.[9]

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-second session,[10] the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/52/392) without discussion (decision 52/404).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session (see annotation for item 1). The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 17 February 1998 (A/53/50). The provisional agenda for the fifty-third session (A/53/150) will appear on 10 July 1998.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

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[9] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 6):
(a) Decision 52/304;
(b) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.2 and 3.

[10] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 7):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/392;
(b) Decision 52/404;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.35.

The supplementary list (A/53/200) will be issued on 10 August 1998.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/53/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly[11]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

[11] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 8):
(a) Preliminary list: A/52/50;
(b) Annotated preliminary list: A/52/100;
(c) Provisional agenda: A/52/150 and Corr.1;
(d) Supplementary list: A/52/200;
(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/52/1;
(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/52/250 and Add.1;
(g) Agenda: A/52/251 and Add.1-3;
(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/52/252 and Add.1-3;
(i) Annotated agenda: A/52/100/Add.1;
(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/52/340 and Add.1;
(k) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/234 to A/52/237;
(l) Letter from Jamaica: A/52/233 and Add.1;
(m) Decisions 52/401, 52/402, 52/403 A to D and 52/459;
(n) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/52/SR.1-3;
(o) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.2, 4, 27, 29, 38, 52, 79, 81, 82 and 85.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the fifty-second session, 24 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/52/PV.5-28), during which 176 speakers took the floor.[12]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-second session,[13] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 52/410).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/53/1).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping" (A/47/277-S/24111). The Assembly considered the proposals contained therein (resolutions 47/120 A and B).

In November 1992, the President of the General Assembly established an open-ended working group of the General Assembly to consider the recommendations contained in the report. The Chairman (originally Egypt and later Namibia) and a Vice-Chairman (Spain) were designated by the President of the Assembly.

In January 1995, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations" (A/50/60-S/1995/1).

In March 1995, the President of the General Assembly reconvened the Informal Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace, which discussed the recommendations contained in the Supplement.

The Working Group elected four coordinators (Australia, Brazil, Norway and Singapore) to coordinate subgroups in which discussions are being held on preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, the question of United Nations-imposed sanctions, coordination, and post-conflict peace-building.

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[12] At the fifty-first session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 169 speakers took the floor.

[13] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 10):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/52/1);
(b) Decision 52/410;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.47.

At its resumed forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly decided that the Working Group should continue to meet during the following session (see A/49/PV.108 and A/50/PV.126).

At its fifty-first session,[14] the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that, following consultations, he had designated the Chairman (Cape Verde) and Vice-Chairman (Belgium) of the Working Group (see A/51/PV.57). In September 1997, by resolution 51/242, the Assembly adopted texts annexed to that resolution which contained the outcome of the work of the subgroups on coordination and the question of United Nations-imposed sanctions. In accordance with a request contained in resolution 51/242, the President of the Assembly during the fifty-second session has undertaken consultations with a view to continuing the Working Group's activities in the areas of post-conflict peace-building and preventive diplomacy and peacemaking on the basis of the work already accomplished.

No advance documentation is expected.

Financial situation of the United Nations

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly established the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly with two vice-chairmen (resolution 49/143). The Working Group commenced its work during that session and submitted a report on its work (A/49/43) through the Fifth Committee. In accordance with decision 49/496 taken at the forty-ninth session, the Working Group continued its work during the fiftieth session of the Assembly.

At its resumed fiftieth session, in September 1996, the General Assembly noted the work of the Working Group; decided that the latter should continue its work, taking into account, *inter alia*, its considerations during the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions and the views expressed at the fifty-first session of the Assembly; and also decided that the Working Group should submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Fifth Committee, a report on its work, including any possible recommendations (decision 50/488).

Following the conclusion of the meetings of the Working Group during the fifty-first session,[14] and on its recommendation (A/51/43, para. 18), the General Assembly noted the Group's work on the understanding that it would be resumed when appropriate after consultations with Member States (decision 51/475).

No advance documentation is expected.

11. Report of the Security Council[1]

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

[14] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 10):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/51/1);
(b) Report of the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations: Supplement No. 43 (A/51/43);
(c) Decision 51/404;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.31 and 32.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

At its fifty-second session,[15] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997 (decision 52/406).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998, Supplement No. 2 (A/53/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Public administration and finance

At its fiftieth session,[16] the General Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General take appropriate measures in order to ensure maximum coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of public administration and development; called upon the Secretary-General to ensure ways of strengthening the coordination, coherence and harmonization of the management and implementation of the operational activities of the United Nations system in this field; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Council, a report on the subject containing information on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/225).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/225).

United Nations Population Award 1998

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness

[15] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 11):
- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/52/2);
- (b) Decision 52/406;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.38 and 39.

[16] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/847-E/1996/7;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/525-E/1995/122;
- (c) Reports of the regional meetings on public administration and development: A/50/904, A/50/917, A/50/919 to A/50/921 and A/50/929;
- (d) Draft resolution A/50/69/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (e) Resolution 50/225;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.112.

of population questions or to their solutions by an individual or individuals or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureates are selected by the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, which is composed of representatives of 10 Member States* (Cape Verde, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Netherlands, Romania and Thailand), which are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years (currently 1998 to 2000).

At its first session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (Council decision 1982/112).

At its fifty-second session,[17] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 52/451).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (Council decision 1982/112).

Committee for Development Planning

In subparagraph (a) of its decision 1997/223, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning at its thirty-first session that Vanuatu be graduated from the list of least developed countries with immediate effect.

At its fifty-second session,[17] the General Assembly decided to postpone its consideration of subparagraph (*a*) of Economic and Social Council decision 1997/223, in consideration of the views and recommendations to be submitted by the Committee for Development Planning to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 51/183, on the usefulness of the vulnerability index as a criterion for the designation of least developed countries and without prejudice to the full development and examination of the vulnerability index and its potential application in assessing the graduation of Vanuatu, a small island developing State, from the list of least developed countries, and to take a decision accordingly (resolution 52/210).

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/53/3).

* In its decision 1998/202 B, the Economic and Social Council postponed to a later date the election of one member of the Committee from the African States.

[17] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/52/8);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/175-E/1997/75 and A/52/203-E/1997/85;
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/212 and A/52/354;
(e) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/625;
(f) Resolution 52/210 and decisions 52/448-52/452 and 52/454;
(g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 36,37,43,47 and 51;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.77 and 79.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-second session[18] the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1996 to 31 July 1997 (decision 52/405).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/53/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fifty-second session,[19] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Agency for 1996, affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the safeguards system in conformity with the statute of the Agency, in particular, stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997, and requested all concerned States and other parties to safeguards agreements to conclude the additional protocols without delay; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency; welcomed the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities, which should contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries; commended the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing, impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including their efforts to monitor the freeze of specified facilities as requested by the Security Council, expressed concern over the continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement, and urged that State to cooperate fully with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and to take all steps the Agency might deem necessary to preserve all information relevant to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the inventory of nuclear material subject to safeguards until it came into full compliance with its safeguards agreement; also commended the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and

[18] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 13):
(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/52/4);
(b) Decision 52/405;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.36.

[19] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 14):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/52/285;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.13 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/11;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.48 and 49.

1051 (1996), noted that progress continued to be made in the review of Iraq's full, final and complete declaration and that further progress had been made regarding the content and accuracy of Iraq's six-monthly declarations under the ongoing monitoring and verification plan, noted with concern, however, that Iraq had still not provided the Agency's Action Team with all the information that it had requested, deplored Iraq's obstruction of aircraft used by the Agency in February 1997, called upon Iraq to cooperate fully with the Action Team in meeting its requests for information and in achieving the complete implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and the ongoing monitoring and verification plan, stressed again Iraq's obligation to hand over immediately to the Action Team any nuclear-weapon-related equipment, material and information it might still possess and to allow the Action Team immediate, unconditional and unrestricted rights of access in accordance with Security Council resolution 707 (1991), and stressed that the Action Team would continue to exercise its right under all relevant Security Council resolutions and as regards any further relevant information that might come to light. The Assembly welcomed the entry into force on 24 October 1996 of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, and expressed its satisfaction that an organizational meeting of the contracting parties would be held from 29 September to 2 October 1998 and that a first review meeting would begin on 12 April 1999; also welcomed the measures taken by the Agency in support of efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources, and, in that context, called upon other States to join the programme for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in nuclear materials agreed upon by the participants at the Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit of April 1996 and confirmed at the Denver Summit in June 1997; welcomed the adoption of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management at Vienna on 5 September 1997; and also welcomed the adoption on 12 September 1997 of the Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (resolution 52/11).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1997. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[20] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

[20] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-second session,[21] the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 52/305). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Bahrain,** Brazil,** China, Costa Rica,* France, Gabon,** Gambia,** Japan,* Kenya,* Portugal,* Russian Federation, Slovenia,** Sweden,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Costa Rica, Japan, Kenya, Portugal and Sweden. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[22] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-second session,[23] the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 52/307). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

[21] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 15 (a)):
(a) Decision 52/305;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.30.

[22] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

[23] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 15 (b)):
(a) Decision 52/307;
(b) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.40, 41, 43 and 46.

Algeria,*** Argentina,* Bangladesh,* Belarus,*** Belgium,*** Brazil,*** Canada,* Cape Verde,** Central African Republic,* Chile,** China,* Colombia,*** Comoros,*** Cuba,** Czech Republic,* Djibouti,** El Salvador,** Finland,* France,** Gabon,* Gambia,** Germany,** Guyana,* Iceland,** India,*** Italy,*** Japan,** Jordan,* Latvia,** Lebanon,* Lesotho,*** Mauritius,*** Mexico,** Mozambique,** New Zealand,*** Nicaragua,* Oman,*** Pakistan,*** Poland,*** Republic of Korea,** Romania,* Russian Federation,* Saint Lucia,*** Sierra Leone,*** Spain,** Sri Lanka,** Sweden,* Togo,* Tunisia,* Turkey,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,*** Viet Nam*** and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Czech Republic, Finland, Gabon, Guyana, Jordan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[1]

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (XL), annex) (see also items 115 and 116), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-second session,[24] the General Assembly elected eight members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decisions 52/306 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 33 States:

Argentina,** Austria,** Bahamas,*** Brazil,** Cameroon,** China,* Congo,** Democratic Republic of the Congo,* Egypt,* France,*** Germany,** Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Mexico,*** Nicaragua,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Poland,** Republic of Korea,* Romania,** Russian Federation,*** Thailand,** Togo,* Trinidad and Tobago,** Uganda,*** Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,*** Uruguay,* Zambia*** and Zimbabwe.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to retain sub-item (b) of item 16 of the agenda of its fifty-second session for the election, at a later date, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council, of a member to the seat remaining to be filled on the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 52/306 B).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Japan, Republic of Korea, Togo and Uruguay. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[25]

(b) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of UNHCR (resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 108). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its forty-eighth session,[26] the General Assembly extended the term of office of Mrs. Sadako Ogata as High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years, beginning on 1 January 1994 and ending on 31 December 1998 (decision 48/307).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

[24] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 16 (b)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/440 and Add.1;
(b) Decisions 52/306 A and B;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.35 and 76.

[25] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

[26] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (d)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/568;
(b) Decision 48/307;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.49.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-second session,[27] the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 52/308 A and B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Syed Akbaruddin (India),* Ms. Denise Almao (New Zealand),** Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia),** Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania),*** Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi (Russian Federation),** Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),** Mr. Pedro Paulo d'Escragnolle-Taunay (Brazil),* Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),** Mr. Hasan Jawarneh (Jordan),*** Mr. Mahamane Amadou Maiga (Mali),*** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),*** Mr. Klaus Stein (Germany),* Mr. Tang Guangting (China),* Mr. Fumiaki Toya (Japan)* and Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akbaruddin, Mr. d'Escragnolle-Taunay, Mr. Stein, Mr. Tang, Mr. Toya and Mr. Valenza.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 121). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

[27] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (a)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/101/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/C.5/52/5 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/670 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 52/308 A and B;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.50 and 86.

At its fifty-second session,[28] the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decisions 52/309 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Iqbal Akhund (Pakistan),** Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands),* Mr. Uldis Blukis (Latvia),*** Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile),* Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),*** Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia),* Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil),** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),*** Mr. Ju Kuilin (China),** Ms. Isabelle Klais (Germany),** Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),*** Mr. Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation),** Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),* Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),** Mr. Prakash Shah (India),*** Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt)* and Mr. Kazuo Watanabe (Japan).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bierma, Mr. Chaparro Ruiz, Mr. Francis, Mr. Molteni, Mr. Ould El Ghaouth and Mr. Sirry.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 114). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-second session,[29] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 52/310). At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Auditor-General of Ghana,** the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India* and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1999.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2001.

[28] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (b)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/102/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/C.5/52/6;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/671 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 52/309 A and B;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.50 and 86.

[29] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (c)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/103 and A/C.5/52/7;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/672;
(c) Decision 52/310;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.50.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its fifty-second session,[30] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 52/311). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),*** Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),** Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo (Mexico),*** Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),* Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),* Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),*** Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)* and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Oltramare, Mr. Omaboe and Mr. Reimnitz.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At its fifty-second session,[31] the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decisions 52/321 A and B). At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

[30] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (d)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/104 and A/C.5/52/8;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/673;
(c) Decision 52/311;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.50.

[31] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (e)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/105 and Add.1, A/C.5/52/9 and Add.1 and A/C.5/52/29;
(b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/52/674/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Decisions 52/321 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.24, 41 and 58;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.76 and 82.

Mr. Chittharanjan Felix Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka),*** Ms. Deborah Taylor Ashford (United States of America),* Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),** Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland),* Mr. Victor Yenyi Olungu (Democratic Republic of the Congo)*** and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Ashford and Mr. Haugh.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/105.

(f) International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its fifty-second session,[32] the General Assembly appointed six members of the International Civil Service Commission (decision 52/312). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Ms. Corazon Alma de Leon (Philippines),** Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),* Chairman, Mr. Mario Bettati (France),*** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),* Mr. Alexei Fedotov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh),** Mr. João Augusto de Medicis (Brazil),*** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),*** Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czech Republic),* Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),*** Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),* Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan),*** Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),* Vice-Chairman, and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bel Hadj Amor, Mrs. Daddah, Mr. Riha, Mr. Stöckl and Mr. Vegega.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/106.

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[32] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (f)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/106 and A/C.5/52/10;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/675;
(c) Decision 52/312;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.50.

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-second session,[33] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decision 52/320). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,*** Austria,* Bahamas,*** Belgium,*** Benin,*** Chile,** Fiji,** France,** Gabon,** Georgia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Jamaica,* Japan,** Jordan,* Kenya,* Lesotho,*** Morocco,* Namibia,** Nepal,* Russian Federation** and United States of America.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal and United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/108.

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its fifty-second session,[34] the General Assembly, by its decision 52/322 of 23 March 1998, appointed one member to the Joint Inspection Unit for the term of office beginning on 1 January 1999 and expiring on 31 December 2003.

As at 1 January 1999, the Joint Inspection Unit will be composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),** Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),*** Mr. Armando Duque González (Colombia),**** Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America),** Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic),*** Mr. Eduard Kudriavtsev (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),*

[33] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (i)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/109;
(b) Decision 52/320;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.71.

[34] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 17 (j)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/110;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/52/111;
(c) Decision 52/322;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.50 and 81.

Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),*** Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch (Germany),** Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan)*** and Mr. Louis Dominique Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.
**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2003.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Kuyama.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/109.

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the Assembly (see also item 94 (a)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth session,[35] the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Rubens Ricupero as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a term of office of four years, beginning on 15 September 1995 and ending on 14 September 1999 (decision 49/325).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/53/110.

(j) Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

At its forty-eighth session, in 1994, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/218 B establishing the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of which would be at the rank of Under-Secretary-General. In paragraph 5 (b) (iii) of the resolution, the Assembly decided that the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services should serve for one fixed term of five years without possibility of renewal; in paragraph 13 of the same resolution, the Assembly decided "to evaluate and review the functions and reporting procedures of the Office of Internal Oversight Services at its fifty-third session and to that end to include in the provisional agenda of that session an item entitled 'Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B'" (see also item 147 (b)).

At its forty-eighth session,[36] in accordance with resolution 48/218 B and decision 48/323, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, approved the appointment

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[35] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (k)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/242;
(b) Decision 49/325;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.107.

[36] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 121):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/420, A/48/640, A/48/876 and A/48/983;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/801/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 48/218 and decision 48/323;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.62, 68 and 74;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.102 and 103.

of Mr. Karl Theodor Paschke as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years, effective 1 October 1994.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-second session,[37] the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested it to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/78); welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to maintain the Decolonization Unit with all its functions in the Department of Political Affairs and to avail it of all the resources in conformity with the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, and urged its speedy implementation; and requested the Department of Political Affairs and the Office of Communications and Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to take measures to give publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 52/79).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 52/75), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 52/76), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 52/77 A and B) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 52/419).

[37] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 18):

(a) Reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23); A/AC.109/2071, A/AC.109/2072, A/AC.109/2074-2078, A/AC.109/2080-2082, A/AC.109/2084, A/AC.109/2086-2088 and A/AC.109/2090;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/185 (items 18 and 92) and A/52/364 and Add.1 (Western Sahara);

(c) Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/613 and A/52/621 (items 18 and 91);

(d) Draft resolution: A/52/L.64 and Add.1;

(e) Resolutions 52/72 (items 18 and 91) and 52/75 to 52/79 and decisions 52/417 (items 18 and 91) and 52/419;

(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.3-7, 9 and 11;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/75).

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, *inter alia*, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

A list of the Member States, which now number 185, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 15 June 1998, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its fifty-second session,[38] the General Assembly, deploring the rising toll of casualties among humanitarian personnel in complex humanitarian emergencies, requested the Secretary-General to present a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the safety and security situation of all humanitarian personnel and measures to be taken to improve it, taking into account the views of Governments, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, other relevant humanitarian actors, as well as the United Nations Security Coordinator (resolution 52/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/167).

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered this question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57 and 51/194) and took note of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, which includes information on the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, as requested in paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182.

[38] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20):
(a) Draft resolution A/52/L.45/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 52/167;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

At its fifty-first session,[39] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the further progress by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in the strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations in humanitarian assistance (resolution 52/168).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/182 and 52/168), A/53/139-E/1998/67.

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1]

International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Nicaragua (A/47/248).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/8, 49/16 and 51/8).

At its fifty-first session,[40] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to support the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua in the affected areas; requested all Member States to continue to provide support to Nicaragua, giving particular attention to that country's exceptional circumstances; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to continue to provide, within existing resources, all necessary assistance to activities for the reconstruction, stabilization and development of Nicaragua and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive, flexible and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the action taken to implement the resolution (resolution 51/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/8).

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first, forty-fifth, forty-seven and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 41/197, 45/227, 45/57 and 49/21 D).

At its fifty-first session,[41] the General Assembly welcomed the assistance rendered to Mozambique by various States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the progress made in the

[39] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (a)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/443;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.48/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 52/168;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.53 and 73.

[40] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 36):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/263;
(b) Draft resolution A/51/L.3 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/8;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.41.

[41] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/560;
(b) Draft resolution A/51/L.30 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/30 D;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.74.

consolidation of a lasting peace and tranquillity, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in Mozambique; took note with satisfaction of several post-conflict actions taken, including the successful completion of repatriation, resettlement and reintegration; stressed that continued substantial coordinated international assistance was required to assist Mozambique in addressing its development needs; commended all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had contributed to mine clearance in Mozambique, and urged those that had a capacity to do so to continue to provide the needed assistance in mine clearance and capacity-building for that activity; and requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, to continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance and ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for adequate response to the development needs of Mozambique, and to submit a report on those matters to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/30 D).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 D), A/53/157.

Special emergency economic assistance to the Comoros

At its fifty-first session,[42] the General Assembly requested all Member States and donor bodies, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations, to grant to the Comoros all necessary humanitarian, financial, economic and technical assistance, in order to enable it to achieve national reconstruction and sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to dispatch to Moroni as soon as possible a multidisciplinary humanitarian and technical assessment mission in order to carry out a detailed study of the needs of the country in terms of assistance; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/30 F).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 F).

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fifty-second session,[43] the General Assembly, convinced that the Democratic Republic of the Congo needed urgent international assistance to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of its damaged economy, invited all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international development and financial institutions, to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to promote participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enable it to meet its urgent needs for economic recovery and reconstruction, and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 52/169 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 A).

[42] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution A/51/L.27/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 51/30 F;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.84.

[43] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution A/52/L.14/Rev.2;
(b) Resolution 52/169 A);
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73).

Special assistance to Central African countries receiving refugees

At its fifty-second session,[44] the General Assembly, deeply concerned by the massive flow of refugees, returnees and other displaced persons in Central Africa, called upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to facilitate the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the follow-up to the resolution (resolution 52/169 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 B).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 33/146, 34/135, 35/85, 36/205, 37/163, 38/220, 39/197, 40/229, 41/196, 42/199, 43/207, 44/180, 45/225, 46/173 and 47/155 and 51/30 C, and decision 48/450).

At its fifty-second session,[45] the General Assembly appealed to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts with a view to considering an increase of all forms of support, including financial grants and soft loans given for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, in particular, donor countries were requested to consider playing a full part in the consultative group to be established on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Lebanon; called upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support governmental requirements for national capacity-building and institutional renewal in the areas of social reconstruction and development, environmental management, public services provision and support for private-sector development, and for implementing priority field-based programmes in the rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced persons and in the reconstruction and development of Baalbeck-Hermel and the south Lebanon region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/169 D).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 D).

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-fifth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 45/232, 46/147, 47/154, 48/197, 49/21 E, 50/58 A and 51/30 B).

[44] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution A/52/L.16/Rev.2;
(b) Resolution 52/169 B;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[45] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/341;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.36/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 D);
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

At its fifty-second session,[46] the General Assembly commended the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize relief and rehabilitation assistance for Liberia, and requested him: to continue his efforts; to undertake, as soon as possible, in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding a round-table conference of donors for the reconstruction and development of Liberia; and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/169 E).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 E).

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-third to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 43/8, 44/12, 45/226, 46/178, 47/162, 48/200, 49/21 K, 50/58 J and 51/30 I).

At its fifty-second session,[47] the General Assembly stressed the need for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be operated with a view to ensuring its efficiency, transparency and effectiveness, with the full participation of the Government in its management and operation; stressed also that Operation Lifeline Sudan should operate within the principle of national sovereignty and the framework of international cooperation; called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs, recovery and development of the country; urged the international community to give priority to assistance for certain rehabilitation requirements; called upon the donor community and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide financial, technical and medical assistance to combat malaria and other epidemics in the Sudan; was encouraged by the signing in April 1997 of the Peace Agreement between the Government and many factions of the rebel movement for the achievement of peace in the Sudan; urged the international community to support the programmes of rehabilitation, settlement and integration of returnees, refugees and internally displaced persons; stressed the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need and the importance of strict observance of the principles and guidelines of Operation Lifeline Sudan; urged all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee maximum success of Operation Lifeline Sudan in all affected parts of the country; also urged all parties to the conflict to desist from using anti-personnel mines, and called upon the international community to refrain from supplying mines to the parties to the conflict and to provide the Government of the Sudan with financial and technical assistance in mine clearance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for Operation Lifeline Sudan and to report on the emergency situation in the affected areas and the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the country to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/169 F).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 F).

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[46] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/678;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.40/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 E;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[47] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/525;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.42/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 F;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 51/30 J on the question.

At its fifty-second session,[48] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/169 I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 I).

Emergency assistance to Montserrat

At its fifty-second session,[49] the General Assembly, welcoming the decision of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund to endorse a package of emergency relief measures to be made available to Montserrat, called upon the United Nations Development Programme to finalize its proposals; called upon the Secretary-General to monitor the situation in Montserrat with a view to assessing the ecological and development impacts of the continuing volcanic eruptions as well as to assisting in the long-term needs of Monserratians, including the needs of evacuees and their rehabilitation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the progress made with the relief and rehabilitation efforts (resolution 52/169 J).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 J).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 44/177, 45/228, 46/175, 47/157, 48/198, 49/21 F, 50/58 F and 51/30 E).

At its fifty-second session,[50] the General Assembly welcomed the implementation by the Government of Djibouti of the structural adjustment programme and appealed to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to respond, as a matter of urgency, to the financial and material needs of the country; considered that implementation of the demobilization programme and of the national rehabilitation plan and reinforcement of democratic institutions required assistance in the form of financial and material support; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with regard

[48] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/500;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.46/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 I;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[49] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution A/52/L.56 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 52/169 J;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[50] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/434;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.58/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 K;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

to economic assistance to Djibouti, in time for the question to be considered by the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/169 K).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 K).

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-third to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 43/206, 44/178, 45/229, 46/176, 47/160, 48/201, 49/21 L, 50/58 G and 51/30 G).

At its fifty-second session,[51] the General Assembly welcomed the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the European Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and others to resolve the situation in Somalia; appealed to all the Somali parties concerned to seek peaceful means for resolving differences and to redouble their efforts to achieve national reconciliation that would allow for transition from relief to reconstruction and development; called upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia; urged the continued implementation of resolution 47/160 so as to assist the Somali people to embark on the rehabilitation of basic services as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in parts of the country where peace and security prevailed; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; called upon the international community to respond to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia covering the period from October 1997 to December 1998; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/169 L).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 L).

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

At its fifty-second session,[52] the General Assembly, recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, had become a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to its consequences for the lives and health of the people, requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with interested Governments and relevant organizations and agencies, to compile a report on the humanitarian situation in the Semipalatinsk region in order to assist the Government of Kazakhstan in the formulation of a recommended overall action plan

[51] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/532;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.60 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/169 L;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[52] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (b)):
(a) Draft resolution A/52/L.61/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 52/169 M;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

to address the humanitarian, ecological and economic problems and needs of the region; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/169 M).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/169 M).

(c) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 47/119, 48/208, 49/140, 50/88 A and 51/195 A).

At its fifty-second session,[53] the General Assembly considered this question in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see also item 45 below). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts to develop plans for national reconstruction and rehabilitation, beginning in areas of peace and security; demanded that all Afghan parties fulfil their obligations and honour their commitments regarding the safety and full freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and other humanitarian personnel and cooperate fully with efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan; urgently appealed for financial, technical and material assistance for the restoration of basic services and the reconstruction of Afghanistan and the voluntary, safe and secure return of refugees and internally displaced persons; called upon the international community to respond to the inter-agency consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Afghanistan launched by the Secretary-General for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1998; denounced the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan, and noted with deep concern their adverse effects on international relief and reconstruction programmes in Afghanistan; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 52/211 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/211 A).

(d) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H and 51/150).

[53] References for the fifty-second session (agenda items 20 (c) and 43):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/536;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.68 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/211 A;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.78.

At its fifty-second session,[54] the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work done by the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories; urged Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 52/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/170).

21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second, forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11 and 49/5).

At its fifty-first session,[55] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his initiative in convening a meeting between the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations on 15 and 16 February 1996, welcomed the participation of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in that meeting, and recommended that similar meetings be held more frequently; expressed its satisfaction at the close cooperation between the two organizations and, in particular, the support which they both gave to the conduct of the parliamentary municipal and presidential elections in Haiti from June to December 1995, and at the joint operations of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti; also expressed its satisfaction at the support given by the Electoral Observer Mission in the general elections held in Nicaragua on 20 October 1996, when the United Nations system also provided technical assistance; welcomed the meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OAS, as well as the regular meetings between their representatives throughout the period under review; also welcomed the signature on 17 April 1995 of the Collaboration Agreement between the United Nations and OAS; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/4).

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[54] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 20 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/159-E/1997/69;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.57/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/170;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.73.

[55] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 22):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/297 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution A/51/L.5/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/4;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.40.

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8 and 51/11).

At its fifty-first session,[56] the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee; also noted with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas; noted with appreciation the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law and programmes on environment and sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 51/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/11).

23. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, as an additional item at the request of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago (A/49/238). The Assembly considered the question at that session (resolution 49/141).

At its fifty-first session,[57] the General Assembly took note of the efforts of the Secretary-General to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); invited the Secretary-General to continue taking the necessary measures for promoting and expanding cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and CARICOM; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the

[56] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 23):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/360;
(b) Draft resolution A/51/L.13 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/11;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.50.

[57] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 25):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/299;
(b) Draft resolution A/51/L.14/Rev.2;
(c) Resolution 51/16;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.56.

Secretary-General of CARICOM, or their representatives, to hold consultations with a view to signing an agreement on cooperation between the two organizations; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of CARICOM in order to initiate, maintain and increase consultations and programmes with CARICOM and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/16).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/16).

24. Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the conclusions of the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, consisting of the assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (resolution 46/151). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/214, 49/142 and 50/160 A and B).

At its fifty-first session,[58] the General Assembly, recognizing that, while there was an overall improvement in economic performance in some African countries, in the continent as a whole many of the critical social conditions and economic problems which had led to the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and the New Agenda in 1986 and 1991, respectively, still existed and had worsened in some countries, adopted the conclusions of the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda and highlighted key areas for priority attention, *inter alia*: (a) economic reforms, including the effective mobilization and efficient utilization of domestic resources; (b) the promotion of private sector and foreign direct investment; (c) the intensification of the democratic process and the strengthening of civil society; (d) environment and development; (e) resource flows; (f) solution of Africa's debt problem; (g) trade facilitation and market access; (h) the diversification of African economies; (i) the improvement of physical and institutional infrastructure and social and human resource development; and (j) women in development; and, pending the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda in the year 2002, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/32).

[58] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 44):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s: Supplement No. 48 (A/51/48);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/228 and Add.1 and A/AC.251/5;

(c) Draft resolution A/51/L.31 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 51/32;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.75.

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6 and 50/14).

At its fifty-second session,[59] the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged the United Nations Development Programme to renew and expand its financial and technical cooperation with the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System was carrying out in areas of mutual interest; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (52/3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/3).

26. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17 and 51/18).

At its fifty-second session,[60] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems; welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and OIC to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review the ways and means for enhancing the actual mechanisms of such

[59] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 25):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/376;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.6;
(c) Resolution 52/3;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.35.

[60] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 31):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/377;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.2;
(c) Resolution 52/4;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.35.

cooperation; welcomed also the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field and their ongoing consultations with a view to developing the modalities of such cooperation; welcomed further the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OIC, as well as between senior secretariat officials of the two organizations, and encouraged their participation in important meetings of the two organizations; recommended that, in accordance with its resolution 50/17, a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and OIC should take place in 1998; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of OIC and invited them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and OIC; urged the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to OIC and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to enhance cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 52/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/4).

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16 and 51/20).

At its fifty-second session,[61] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify cooperation with LAS and its specialized organizations in certain priority sectors; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of LAS to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; decided that a general meeting between the United Nations system and LAS should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized regularly on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab

[61] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 33):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/378;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.3 and Corr.1;
(c) Resolution 52/5;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.35.

States; recommended that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of LAS and its specialized organizations be held during 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/5).

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3). The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its fifty-first session (resolutions 50/15 and 51/7).

At its fifty-second session,[62] the General Assembly noted with appreciation the increased cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on various aspects of cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in implementation of the cooperation agreement (resolution 52/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/7).

29. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-first sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10 and 51/17).

At its fifty-second session,[63] the General Assembly reiterated its call on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/10).

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[62] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 29):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/456;
(b) Draft resolution A/52/L.9 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/7;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.37.

[63] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 30):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/342 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.11;
(c) Resolution 52/10;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.45.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/10).

30. United Nations reform: measures and proposals

On 17 March 1997, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the General Assembly informing him that he had initiated a wide-ranging review of the activities of the United Nations (A/51/829). In his letter, the Secretary-General set out several management and organizational measures he had undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme, and announced his intention to complete in July, for submission to the Assembly, a comprehensive report on the issue.

At its resumed fifty-first session, in June 1997, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting (decision 51/402 B). Under that item, on 14 July 1997, the Secretary-General issued his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950). The report included actions taken on the Secretary-General's initiative, recommendations that required a decision by Member States and some fundamental proposals for the General Assembly's consideration and possible action in the longer term.

At its resumed fifty-first session in August 1997, the General Assembly decided to include in the draft agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (decision 51/473).

At its fifty-second session,[64] having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the addenda thereto (A/51/950 and Add.1-7), the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the actions described in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (resolution 52/12 A). The Assembly also endorsed several recommendations and requested the Secretary-General to submit more detailed proposals on other recommendations as well as on the longer term proposals included in his report (resolution 52/12 B).

The Secretary-General's responses to such requests included a report entitled "Revolving Credit Fund" (A/52/822) and the following notes: "Core resources for development" (A/52/847), "Utilization of the Development Account" (A/52/848), "A new concept of trusteeship" (A/52/849), "A Millennium Assembly, the United Nations system (Special Commission) and a Millennium Forum" (A/52/850), "Time limits of new initiatives ('sunset' provisions)" (A/52/851 and Corr.1) and "The impact of the implementation of pilot projects on budgetary practices and procedures" (A/52/852).

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[64] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 157):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/758 and A/52/822;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/847, A/52/848, A/52/849, A/52/850, A/52/851 and Corr.1 and A/52/852;
(c) Note by the Secretariat: A/52/584;
(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/52/7/Add.10 and A/52/894;
(e) Letter dated 10 November 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly: A/52/585;
(f) Draft resolutions: A/52/L.17, A/52/L.72/Rev.1 and A/52/L.73/Rev.3;
(g) Resolutions 52/12 A and B and decision 52/477;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.4, 29, 49, 78, 83 and 84.

At its resumed fifty-second session in May 1998, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Core resources for development" (A/52/847) with a view to examining in the Second Committee and making recommendations to the Assembly on the proposals described in the note during the fifty-third session, taking into account discussion in other relevant bodies; decided to defer consideration of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "A new concept of trusteeship" (A/52/849) to the fifty-third session; and welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to designate the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 as the Millennium Assembly, and decided to continue the consideration of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "A Millennium Assembly, the United Nations system (Special Commission) and a Millennium Forum" (A/52/850) at the fifty-third session (decision 52/477).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 52/12 A and B).

31. Culture of peace

The transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was conceived within the context of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), and therefore the General Assembly, at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions, examined this question under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101).

The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal and Venezuela (A/52/191).

At its fifty-second session,[65] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit a consolidated report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session containing a draft declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace, taking into account the debate at its fifty-second session, the specific suggestions of Member States and the comments, if any, of member States at the twenty-ninth session of the General Conference of UNESCO (resolution 52/13).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 52/13).

32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18 and 51/19).

[65] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 156):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO: A/52/292;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.4/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/13;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.42 and 50.

At its fifty-second session,[66] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; welcomed the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and the conclusion of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 52/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/14).

33. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The question of support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133 and 51/31).

At its fifty-second session,[67] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General, Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to contribute actively to the follow-up process of the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development, held at Bucharest from 2 to 4 September 1997; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, including innovative ways and means to enable the Organization to respond effectively and in an integrated manner to requests

[66] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 32):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/462;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.24/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/14;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.50.

[67] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 38):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/513;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.28 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.51.

of Member States for assistance in the field of good governance and democratization (resolution 52/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/18).

34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

At its fifty-second session,[68] the General Assembly endorsed the cooperative arrangements entered into by the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) with various entities of the United Nations system for joint efforts towards the implementation of the economic projects and programmes of ECO; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and increase consultation and cooperation with ECO and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/19).

The Fourth Consultative Meeting between the executive heads of subregional organizations and ESCAP will be held at Kathmandu in October 1998.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/19).

35. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

From the twenty-first to twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolution 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158 and 51/151.

At its fifty-second session,[69] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with OAU in the context of the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa;

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[68] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 34):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/313;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.20/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 52/19;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.50 and 51.

[69] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 42):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/374;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.8;
(c) Resolution 52/20;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.52.

invited the United Nations to assist OAU in strengthening its institutional and operational capacity in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa; urged the United Nations to enhance its cooperation with, and facilitate the participation of, OAU in its preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping operations and in joint fact-finding missions in Africa; urged the United Nations to continue to support OAU in its efforts to manage a peaceful democratic transition in Africa, in particular in the areas of education for democracy, election observation, human rights and freedom, including technical support to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to the African countries of asylum, taking into account recent disquieting developments in that respect; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States, and requested the United Nations agencies to continue to support those efforts; stressed that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasized the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in that field; urged the Secretary-General, Member States, regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to extend their support to the operations of the African Economic Community and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in particular the strengthening of the regional economic communities, the preparation of the protocols to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, its popularization and the strengthening of its institutional support; invited the Secretary-General to associate OAU closely with the follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including the conduct of the final review of its implementation in 2002; called upon the relevant organs of the United Nations system to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations; requested the relevant organs of the United Nations system to continue to assist OAU in strengthening its capacity for information gathering, analysis and dissemination through the training of personnel and the mobilization of technical and financial assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of cooperation between OAU and the organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 52/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/20).

36. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/13).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting (5 and 6 December 1994), the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 50/87 and 51/57).

At its fifty-second session,[70] the General Assembly welcomed the further improvement of cooperation and coordination in the past year, as well as progress in common work in the field between the United Nations and OSCE; welcomed the Summit Declaration and the decisions adopted by the heads of State or Government of OSCE on 3 December 1996 at Lisbon, in particular the Lisbon Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-first Century; commended OSCE for the fulfilment of the role assigned to it by the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomed the readiness of OSCE to continue to contribute to a peaceful settlement in and around Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomed also decision 190 of 26 September 1997 of the Permanent Council of OSCE to supervise the preparation and conduct of elections in Republika Srpska; welcomed the close cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium; welcomed further decision 176 of 26 June 1997 of the Permanent Council of OSCE to extend the mandate of the reinforced OSCE Mission in Croatia until 31 December 1998; commended OSCE for the fulfilment of the role assigned to it in Albania in decision 160 of 27 March 1997 of the Permanent Council of OSCE; took note of decision 185 of 18 September 1997 of the Permanent Council of OSCE to establish an Advisory and Monitoring Group of OSCE in Belarus; welcomed the cooperation between OSCE and the United Nations in the peace process in Georgia, including the Human Rights Office at Sukhumi; fully supported the activities of OSCE to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, and welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in that regard; requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of OSCE possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and OSCE, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and OSCE of 26 May 1993 (A/48/185, annex II); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/22).

37. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of

[70] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 40):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/450;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/52/L.38 and Add.1 and A/52/L.39;
(c) Resolution 52/22;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.54 and 55.

the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first session (resolution 51/202).

At its fifty-second session,[71] the General Assembly stressed the need for renewed and massive political will at the national, regional and international levels to invest in people and their well-being in order to achieve the objectives of social development; urged national Governments to formulate or strengthen comprehensive cross-sectoral strategies for implementing the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and national strategies for social development; reiterated the call of the Summit for Governments to assess on a regular basis national progress towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, and encouraged them to submit such information on a voluntary basis to the Commission for Social Development; reaffirmed the need to strengthen, in a spirit of partnership, international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development and implementing the outcome of the Summit; recognized that the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action in developing countries, in particular Africa and the least developed countries, needed additional financial resources from all sources and more effective development cooperation and assistance; called upon the international community, including international financial institutions, to implement fully and effectively all initiatives that would contribute to a durable solution to debt problems of developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries; invited Governments to support the work of the Commission for Social Development, including through the participation of high-level representatives on social development issues and policies; renewed its call to all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to be involved in the follow-up action to the Summit; urged the continued involvement and support by the regional commissions in the promotion of the implementation of the objectives of the Summit at the regional and subregional levels; and, recalling its resolution 50/161, in which it decided to hold a special session in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives, decided to establish a Preparatory Committee open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly, and that the Preparatory Committee would hold an organizational session of four days' duration from 19 to 22 May 1998; also decided that, at its organizational session, the Preparatory Committee would consider and decide on the process to be followed to achieve the purpose of the special session; reaffirmed that the Committee would initiate its substantive activities in 1999 on the basis of input by the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, and that account would be taken of contributions by all relevant organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the outcome of the Summit (resolution 52/25).

At its thirty-sixth session, in February 1998, the Commission for Social Development considered the priority theme "Promoting social integration and participation of all people,

[71] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 46):
(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/305;
(c) Draft resolution: A/52/L.25 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 52/25;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.32-34 and 56.

including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons" under the item "Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development", and adopted decision 36/2 which contained a set of agreed conclusions on the subject, and decided to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its substantive session of 1998 and appropriate follow-up action. The Commission further decided to transmit those conclusions to the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives at its organizational session (19-22 May 1998).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee, Supplement No. 45 (A/53/45);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/25);

(c) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council at its 1998 substantive session (A/53/3).

38. Oceans and the law of the sea[1]

(a) Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 1 June 1998, 125 States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments relating to the Convention under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34).

At its fifty-second session,[72] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (resolution 48/263, annex) in order to achieve the goal of universal participation; called upon States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention, to ensure the consistent application of those provisions and to ensure also that any declarations or statements that they had made or make when signing, ratifying or acceding were in conformity with the Convention and to withdraw any of their declarations or statements that were not in conformity; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the institutional capacity of the Organization adequately responded to the needs of States and competent international organizations by providing advice and assistance, taking into account the special needs of developing countries; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly and to ensure that the performance of such activities was not adversely affected by savings as might be realized under the approved budget for the Organization; reaffirmed the importance of ensuring the uniform and consistent application of the Convention and a coordinated approach to its overall implementation, and of strengthening technical cooperation and financial assistance for that purpose; invited Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to

[72] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 39 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/487 and Corr.1 and A/52/491;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/260;
(c) Draft resolution: A/52/L.26 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 52/26;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.56 and 57.

the further development of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship Programme on the Law of the Sea and of the training and educational activities on the law of the sea and ocean affairs established by the Assembly in resolution 35/116, as well as advisory services and assistance in support of effective implementation of the Convention; reaffirmed its decision to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 52/26).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/26).

(b) Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and on the high seas, fisheries by-catch and discards, and other developments

The General Assembly has considered the question of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas since 1989 (resolution 44/225); and subsequently at its forty-fifth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 45/197 and 46/215, decisions 47/443, 48/445 and 49/436, and resolutions 49/116, 49/118, 50/25 and 51/36).

At its fifty-second session,[73] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance it attached to compliance with its resolution 42/215, in particular to those provisions of the resolution calling for full implementation of a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas; urged States, relevant international organizations and regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to take action to adopt policies, apply measures, including through assistance to developing countries, collect and exchange data and develop techniques to reduce by-catches, fish discards and post-harvest losses consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that reporting on all major fisheries-related activities and instruments was effectively coordinated and duplication of activities and reporting minimized and that relevant scientific and technical studies were disseminated to the international community, and invited the relevant specialized agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as regional and subregional fisheries organizations and arrangements, to cooperate with the Secretary-General to that end; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session and biennially thereafter a report on further developments relating to the implementation of resolutions 46/215, 49/116 and 49/118 (resolution 52/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/29).

[73] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 39 (c)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/557;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.30 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/29;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.56 and 57.

39. Question of Palestine[1]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A and 51/23).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, called, *inter alia*, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 38/58 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

Since its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly has welcomed the developments in the peace process, in particular the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East (resolution 46/75) and subsequent negotiations, and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 (resolution 48/158 A), as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; and has reaffirmed a number of principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace (resolution 48/158 D).

At its fifty-second session,[74] the General Assembly, reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with respect to the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international legitimacy, considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate in the light of developments, to mobilize support and assistance for the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session and thereafter; and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution to heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and promoting assistance to meet the needs of the Palestinian people, and to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work (resolution 52/49).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered that the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continued to make a useful and constructive contribution through the organization of seminars and meetings of non-governmental organizations, as well as through its research and monitoring activities, the preparation of studies and publications, and the collection and dissemination of information in printed and electronic form on the question of Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources, including for the further development of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, in consultation with the

[74] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 36):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/52/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/581-S/1997/866;

(c) Draft resolutions: A/52/L.49 and Add.1, A/52/L.50 and Add.1, A/52/L.51 and Add.1 and A/52/L.52 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 52/49 to 52/52 and decision 52/317;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.58, 59 and 68.

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance (resolution 52/50).

Also at its fifty-second session,[74] the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Office of Communications and Public Information was very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the complexities of the question and the situation in the Middle East; and requested the Office, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1998-1999, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 52/51).

At the same session, the General Assembly, affirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, the illegality of the Israeli settlements and actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem, and the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders, expressed its full support for the ongoing peace process which began in Madrid and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements for 1993, as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; stressed the need for commitment to the principle of land for peace and the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which formed the basis of the Middle East peace process, and the need for scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the parties, including the redeployment of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and the commencement of the negotiations on the final settlement; called upon the concerned parties, the co-sponsors of the peace process and other interested parties, as well as the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts and initiatives to bring the peace process back on track; stressed the need for: (a) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, and (b) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during that critical period; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned and, in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in that matter (resolution 52/52).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/53/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/52).

40. The situation in the middle East[1]

Various aspects of the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-first sessions, from 1975 to 1997 (resolutions

3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27, 51/28 and 51/29).

At its fifty-second session,[75] the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/53).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); declared also that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/54).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 52/53 and 52/54).

41. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Various aspects of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The issue was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88, 49/10 and 51/213 and decision 50/492).

At its fifty-second session,[76] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed its full support for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and welcomed the successful implementation of certain of its aspects, including the successful holding of municipal elections on 13 and 14 September 1997; urged all the parties to implement fully the results of municipal elections in all municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to

[75] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 37):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/467 and A/52/581-S/1997/866;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/52/L.54 and Add.1 and A/52/L.55 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 52/53 and 52/54;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.60, 61 and 68.

[76] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 47):
(a) Draft resolution: A/52/L.67/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 52/150;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.71.

establish functioning municipal assemblies that reflected the election results; supported fully the coordinated efforts of the High Representative in the implementation of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and called upon all parties to cooperate with him; welcomed the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held at Bonn, Germany, on 9 and 10 December 1997, and the conclusions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council, held at Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997; called upon all parties to cooperate in ensuring the substantial functioning of all of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urged the relevant international organizations to continue to provide assistance to meet the infrastructural needs of the new common institutions; recognized that responsibility for consolidating the peace lay primarily with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina; underlined that the assistance provided by the international community remained strictly conditional upon compliance with the Peace Agreement and subsequent obligations; welcomed the vital contribution of the multinational Stabilization Force in providing a secure environment for the implementation of civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement; also welcomed the conclusion of the Peace Implementation Conference that there was an emerging consensus on the need for an international military presence to continue beyond June 1998, considering it indispensable for the maintenance of the stable security environment; expressed its full support for the efforts of the United Nations International Police Task Force in carrying out its mandate, and called for the fullest cooperation by all parties in that regard; stressed the importance of the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement, including cooperation and compliance with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the establishment of the necessary conditions for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons and the establishment of the necessary conditions for freedom of movement; encouraged the acceleration of the peaceful, orderly and phased return of refugees and displaced persons, including to areas where they would be in the ethnic minority; welcomed continued and new efforts by the United Nations agencies, the European Union, bilateral and other donors and non-governmental organizations to establish and implement projects designed to facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons to all regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including projects that would help to create a safe and secure environment with increased economic opportunity; called for the repeal of all property laws that prevented pre-war residents from returning to their homes and for ensuring the passage of non-discriminatory legislation; underlined the importance of establishing, strengthening and expanding throughout all of Bosnia and Herzegovina free and pluralistic media; emphasized the importance of economic revitalization and reconstruction for the successful consolidation of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina; stressed that the obligation to cooperate fully with the Supervisor for Brčko and his decisions was an essential obligation for both of the entities; and stressed the need for timely information about the level of cooperation and compliance with the International Tribunal and its orders, the status and programme for the return of refugees and displaced persons to and within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the status and implementation of the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control (resolution 52/150).

No advance documentation is expected.

42. Assistance in mine clearance

The item entitled "Assistance in mine clearance" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82 and 51/149).

At its fifty-second session,[77] the General Assembly welcomed the efforts made by the United Nations to foster the establishment of mine-clearance capacities in countries where mines constituted a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local population; invited Member States to develop national programmes to promote awareness of landmines, especially among children; expressed its appreciation to Governments and regional organizations for their financial contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance and other demining programmes, and appealed to them to continue that support; stressed the importance of international assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims; emphasized the important role of the United Nations in the effective coordination of activities related to mine clearance, awareness and assistance, and encouraged the Secretary-General to develop further a comprehensive mine-clearance strategy; urged Member States, regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General; called upon Member States to provide the necessary information and technical and material assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues outlined in his previous reports to the Assembly on assistance in mine clearance and in the resolution, and on the operation of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance and other demining programmes (resolution 52/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/173).

43. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B and 51/196 A and B).

At its fifty-second session,[78] the General Assembly, *inter alia,* welcomed the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report to renew the mandate of the joint participation of the United Nations with the Organization of American States in the International Civilian Mission to Haiti; decided to authorize, on the basis of the above recommendation, the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti until 31 December 1998 (following the extension

[77] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 41):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/679;
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.69 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/173;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.75 and 76.

[78] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 44):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/687;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/737;
(c) Draft resolution: A/52/L.65 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 52/174;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.43;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.71, 72 and 76.

of that mandate from 31 July to 31 December 1997 by resolution 51/196 B); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at least two reports on the implementation of the resolution and, in the case of the last such report, on the ways in which the international community could continue to assist with the tasks performed by the Mission; reaffirmed once again the commitment of the international community to continue its technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti in support of its economic and social development efforts and in order to strengthen Haitian institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian aid and contributing to the development of Haiti (resolution 52/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/174).

44. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[1]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132 and 51/197).

At its fifty-second session,[79] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the efforts of the peoples and Governments of the Central American countries to re-establish peace and democracy throughout the region and promote sustainable development by implementing the commitments adopted at the summit meetings, and supported the decision of the presidents that Central America should become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development; emphasized the importance of the global frame of reference and the establishment of national and regional development priorities as the basis for promoting

[79] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 45):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/197: A/52/344;
  - (ii) United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/52/554;
  - (iii) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/198 B: A/52/757;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventh report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: A/52/330;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/52/707;
- (d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/52/725 and A/52/736;
- (e) Draft resolutions A/52/L.19/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/52/L.31 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 52/175 and 52/176 and decision 52/436;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.38 and 41;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.66 and 76.

the effective, consistent and sustainable progress of the Central American peoples, and for providing international cooperation in accordance with the new circumstances in and outside the region; recognized the need to continue to follow closely the situation in Central America in order, *inter alia*, to promote the objectives of the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America; welcomed the signing of the Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace and the entry into force of the other agreements concluded during the peace process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, as well as the progress achieved in implementing those agreements, and urged all sectors of Guatemalan society to combine efforts and work with courage and determination to consolidate peace in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Peace Agreements; requested the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements signed under United Nations auspices, and to provide their resolute support for the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala in the fulfilment of its mandate; recognized the importance of the Central American Integration System as the necessary legal and institutional body for coordinating and harmonizing efforts to achieve economic, social, cultural, environmental and political integration of the Central American countries, and called upon the international community, the United Nations system and other international governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide generous and effective cooperation with a view to improving the competence and efficiency of the Central American Integration System in the fulfilment of its mandate; encouraged the Central American Governments to continue to carry out their historic responsibilities by fully implementing the commitments they had assumed under regional or national agreements; reiterated its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General, his special representatives, the groups of friends for the peace processes in El Salvador (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela) and Guatemala (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), the support group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), the political dialogue and cooperation with the European Union, and also to other cooperating countries and the international community in general for its support and solidarity in the building of peace, democracy and development in Central America; reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation, in particular cooperation with the bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and the donor community in the new stage of consolidating peace and democracy in Central America, and urged them to continue to support Central American efforts to achieve those goals; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, particularly their efforts to consolidate peace and democracy through the implementation of a new, comprehensive sustainable development programme and the initiative to establish the Central American Union, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/176).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

At its fifty-second session,[79] the General Assembly called upon the parties to continue to implement the commitments they entered into in the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and those in the other peace agreements, in particular those contained in the second phase of the Implementation, Compliance and Verification Timetable for the Peace Agreements; urged the parties and all sectors of Guatemalan society to strengthen further the efforts towards consensus-building, reconciliation and development, with particular attention to the most vulnerable sectors of society; decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission from 1 April to 31 December 1998; requested the Secretary-General

to submit an updated report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, with his recommendations on the structure and staffing for the Mission after 31 December 1998; invited the international community to continue its support for peace-related activities in Guatemala, *inter alia*, through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Guatemala peace process established by the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/175).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/175 and 52/176).

45. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[1]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 20 (c) above).

At its fifty-second session,[80] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lay with the Afghan parties; called upon all Afghan parties to cease immediately all armed hostilities, to renounce the use of force and to engage, without preconditions, in a political dialogue aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement of the conflict; condemned the fact that foreign military support to the Afghan parties continued unabated through 1997, and called upon all States concerned immediately to end the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or any other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan; supported the call by the Secretary-General for the establishment of a solid international framework in order to address the external aspects of the Afghan question, and called upon all interested States

[80] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 43):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/358-S/1997/719, A/52/682-S/1997/894 and A/52/826-S/1998/222;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/740;
(c) Draft resolution: A/52/L.68 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 52/211 B;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.44;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.74 and 78.

and international organizations to use any influence they had in a constructive manner, in support of and in close coordination with the United Nations, to promote peace in Afghanistan; requested the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, established under resolution 48/208, to continue its efforts to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/211 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/211 B).

46. Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 217 A (III)).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-th[illegible]session an item entitled "Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human R[illegible]" (decision 48/416).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, in resolution 51/88, decided to convene, during its fifty-third session, a one-day plenary meeting, on 10 December 1998, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

At its fifty-second session,[81] the General Assembly, in resolution 52/117 adopted under the item entitled "Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments", recalled its decision to convene, during its fifty-third session, a one-day plenary meeting, on 10 December 1998, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also decided to request the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the awarding of human rights prizes in 1998, as envisaged in recommendation C of the annex to resolution 2217 A (XXI) (decision 52/424).

No advance documen[illegible]n is expected.

47. Election of the judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

This item was included as an additional item in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1995,[82] at the request of the Secretary-General (A/49/241). At its

[81] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (b)):
(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.2;
(b) Decision 52/424;
(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.46 and 47;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

[82] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 164):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/241;
(b) Decision 49/324;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.103.

resumed forty-ninth session in May 1995, the Assembly elected six judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324).

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in resolution 955 (1994).

In accordance with article 11 of its statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda had two Trial Chambers. A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998.

Although this item was included in the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third session (A/53/50), the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/52/236), decided to include it as an additional item in the agenda of its fifty-second session pursuant to Security Council resolution 1165 (1998). The Council also decided that the elections for the judges of the three Trial Chambers should be held together, for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003, and that three newly elected judges, designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the International Tribunal, should commence their terms of office as soon as possible after the elections.

No advance documentation is expected.

48. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly took note of the first, second and third annual reports of the International Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408 and 51/409).

At its fifty-second session,[83] the General Assembly took note of the fourth annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the activities of the Tribunal during the period from 1 August 1996 to 31 July 1997 (decision 52/408).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifth annual report of the International Tribunal.

[83] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 49):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourth annual report of the International Tribunal: A/52/375-S/1997/729;
(b) Decision 52/408.
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.44.

49. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406 and 51/407).

At its fifty-second session,[84] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/409).

No advance documentation is expected.

50. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly, pursuant to article 12 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its resumed forty-ninth session in May 1995, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the two Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). A third Trial Chamber was established by the Security Council in resolution 1165 (1998) (see item 47).

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994).

Following the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit and investigation of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/51/789), the Secretary-General, after having consulted the President of the Tribunal, appointed Mr. Agwu U. Okali on 26 February 1997 as the new Registrar of the Tribunal and further appointed, on 29 April 1997, Mr. Bernard Acho Muna as the new Deputy Prosecutor in replacement of the former Deputy Prosecutor.

The Office of Internal Oversight Services conducted a follow-up review on the recommendations of the previous report (A/52/784). Both reports of OIOS were transmitted

[84] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 48):
(a) Decision 52/409;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.47.

by notes of the Secretary-General under the agenda items entitled "Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994" and "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" (see items 140 and 147).

Under article 32 of its statute, the International Tribunal for Rwanda submits an annual report to the General Assembly. At its fifty-first session, the Assembly took note of the first annual report of the Tribunal (decision 51/410).

At its fifty-second session,[85] the General Assembly took note of the second annual report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (decision 52/412).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the third annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

51. Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States; and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session,[86] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/413).

No advance documentation is expected.

52. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan

[85] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 50):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the second annual report of the International Tribunal: A/52/582-S/1997/868 and Corr.1;
(b) Decision 52/412;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.66.

[86] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 35):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/343 and Add.1 and 2.
(b) Decision 52/413;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.66.

Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422 and 51/432).

At its fifty-second session,[87] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/430).

No advance documentation is expected.

53. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to fifty-first sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444 and 51/433).

[87] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 51):
(a) Decision 52/430;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.76.

At its fifty-second session,[88] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/431).

No advance documentation is expected.

54. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At the forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474).

At its fiftieth to fifty-second[89] sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/445, 51/434 and 52/432).

No advance documentation is expected.

55. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-second[90] sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435 and 52/433).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[88] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 52):
(a) Decision 52/431;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.76.

[89] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 53):
(a) Decision 52/432;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.76.

[90] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 54):
(a) Decision 52/433;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.76.

56. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448 A and B, 39/454 A and B and 40/459).

At its forty-first to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437, 49/474, 50/468 and 51/452).

At its fifty-second session,[91] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/434).

No advance documentation is expected.

57. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-second[92] sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436 and 52/435).

No advance documentation is expected.

58. Strengthening of the United Nations system

At its forty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended high-level working group of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of the President of the General Assembly and with two vice-chairmen to be elected by the Working Group; decided also that the Working Group would undertake a thorough review

[91] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 56):
(a) Decision 52/434;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.76.

[92] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 55):
(a) Decision 52/435;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.76.

of the studies and reports of the relevant United Nations bodies and submissions of Member States and observers, as well as studies and reports of independent commissions, non-governmental organizations, institutions, scholars and other experts, on subjects relating to the revitalization, strengthening and reform of the United Nations system, and specify by consensus those ideas and proposals drawn therefrom that it concluded were appropriate for the purpose of revitalization, strengthening and reform of the United Nations system in fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on its work before the end of the fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The General Assembly decided at its fiftieth session that the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (decision 50/491).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations system (A/51/24); adopted the recommendations of the Working Group as contained in the annex to resolution 51/241; and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

At its fifty-second session,[93] the General Assembly, having considered the aspects concerning the organization of work of its regular sessions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolution 51/241, decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (resolution 52/232).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate no later than the end of its current session, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, a report on: (a) existing arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system; (b) the legal and financial implications of modifications in the current arrangements for participation of such organizations with a view to enhancing their participation in all areas of the United Nations system; and (c) the question of the participation of non-governmental organizations from all regions, in particular from the developing countries (decision 52/453).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 52/453).

59. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

[93] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 60):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/855;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/52/L.71 and A/52/L.77;
(c) Resolution 52/232 and decision 52/453;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.78 and 86 and 87.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/62 and, in response, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-10).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26). In September 1994, September 1995, September 1996 and August 1997, the Open-ended Working Group submitted reports on the progress of its work (A/48/47, A/49/47, A/50/47/Rev.1 and A/51/47 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly decided at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499 , 50/489 and 51/476). Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during the years 1995 to 1998.[94]

The Working Group will submit a report to the General Assembly before the end of its fifty-second session, including any agreed recommendations.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group, Supplement No. 47 (A/52/47).

60. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/77, 47/233 and 48/264). In particular, by its resolution 47/233, the Assembly decided to reduce the number of Main Committees from seven to six. At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that the arrangement concerning the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees would be reviewed at its fifty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution after having ascertained the views and experience of the Presidents of the Assembly at its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (resolution 48/264).

At its fifty-second session,[95] the General Assembly welcomed the views of the Presidents of the Assembly at its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions, expressed its appreciation to them for imparting their experience to the members of the Assembly and decided to continue the consideration of the process of revitalization of the Assembly at its fifty-third session (decision 52/479).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[94] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 59): Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.62-65.

[95] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 21):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/52/856);
(b) Draft resolution: A/52/L.76;
(c) Decision 52/479;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.86 and 87.

61. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[2]

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields; decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report to the General Assembly, starting with its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the result of the restructuring and revitalization process in the economic, social and related fields (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in that annex and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (decision 47/467, resolution 48/162 and decision 49/411).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly adopted the texts contained in the annexes to resolution 50/227; requested the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields falling within his responsibility, as set out in annex I to the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/227).

At its fifty-first and fifty-second[96] sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 51/462 and 52/459).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/264 and 50/227), A/53/137-E/1998/66.

62. The situation in Burundi[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Burundi (A/48/240).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/17, 49/7 and 50/159).

The item was not considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and the Assembly decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/477). It remains on the agenda of the fifty-second session (decision 52/459). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third session is subject to any action that the Assembly might take on it at its fifty-second session.

[96] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 58): Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/155-E/1997/68 and Add.1.

No advance documentation is expected.

63. Question of Cyprus[2]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued in June 1998 (S/1998/488 and Add.1), and another report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus was also issued in June 1998 (S/1998/518).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; and urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Security Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decision 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494 and 51/479).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 52/459).

No advance documentation is expected.

64. Role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth session under the same item (resolution 45/60).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/44). The Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/67, 49/68 and 50/63).

At its fifty-first session,[97] the General Assembly invited Member States to enhance bilateral and multilateral dialogue on the role of science nd technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields, with a view to: (a) ensuring implementation of relevant commitments already undertaken under international legal instruments; and (b) exploring ways and means of further developing international legal rules on transfers of high technology with military applications (resolution 51/40).

No advance documentation is expected.

65. Maintenance of international security – prevention of the violent disintegration of States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly considered the item at that session and at its fiftieth session (resolutions 48/34 A and B and 50/80 B).

At its fifty-first session,[98] the General Assembly called upon all States, the relevant international organizations and competent organs of the United Nations to continue to undertake measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as appropriate to help to prevent the violent disintegration of States; stressed the importance of good-neighbourliness and the development of friendly relations among States to the solution of problems among States, to prevent the violent disintegration of States and to promote international cooperation in accordance with the Charter; affirmed the need for strict compliance with the principle of the inviolability of international borders among States; affirmed also the need for strict compliance with the principle of the territorial integrity of any State; and requested all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the maintenance of international security – prevention of the violent disintegration of States (resolution 51/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/55).

66. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per

[97] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 64):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566/Add.4;
(b) Resolution 51/40;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-8, 10-13, 15 and 23;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

[98] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 81):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566/Add.21;
(b) Resolution 51/55;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-14, 16 and 24;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)) (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418, and resolutions 48/62, 49/66 and 51/38).

At its fifty-second session,[99] the General Assembly recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available, using, for the time being, the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142 B; requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; endorsed the intention of the Secretary-General, as stated in his report, to resume consultations with relevant international bodies, within existing resources, with a view to ascertaining the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation; requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations, based on the outcome of the intended consultations and taking into account the views of Member States, on necessary changes to the content and structure of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures in order to strengthen and broaden participation, and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and called upon all Member er States, in time for the deliberation by the Assembly at that session, to provide the Secretary-General with their views on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, including necessary changes to its content and structure (resolution 52/32).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 52/32).

67. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology

[99] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 65):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/302 and A/52/310;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/594;
(c) Resolution 52/32;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12, 15 and 19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolution 51/39).

At its fifty-second session,[100] the General Assembly affirmed that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted; invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; recalled its resolution 51/39 and its request to the Secretary-General to submit an updated report no later than at its fifty-third session; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 52/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/33).

68. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66 and 51/41).

At its fifty-second session,[101] the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of resolution

[100] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 66):
(a) Reports of the First Committee: A/52/595;
(b) Resolution 52/33;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12, 15-17 and 21;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

[101] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 67):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/271;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/596;
(c) Resolution 52/34;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-18;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

GC(41)RES/25, adopted on 3 October 1997 by the General Conference of IAEA at its forty-first regular session, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the middle East; noted the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report (A/45/435) or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/34).

69. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-ninth to the fifty-first (resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 3476 A and B (XXX), 31/73, 32/83, 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55, 40/83, 41/49, 42/29, 43/66, 44/109, 45/53, 46/31, 47/49, 48/72, 49/72, 50/67 and 51/42).

At its fifty-second session,[102] the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; welcomed the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for that proposal, and called upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate

[102] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 68):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/306;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/597;
(c) Resolution 52/35;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-18;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/35).

70. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-first (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68 and 51/43).

At its fifty-second session,[103] the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended, that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 52/36).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27).

[103] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 69):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/598;
(c) Resolution 52/36;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-18;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

71. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-first (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69 and 51/44).

At its fifty-second session,[104] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space, and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; reaffirmed its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself did not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that that legal regime played a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there was a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it was important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; invited the Conference on Disarmament to re-examine the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992, with a view to updating it as appropriate, thus providing for the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee during the 1998 session of the Conference on Disarmament; recognized, in that respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral or multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work (resolution 52/37).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27).

[104] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 70):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/599;
(c) Resolution 52/37;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

72. General and complete disarmament

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

(c) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

(e) Transparency in armaments

(f) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

(g) Relationship between disarmament and development

(h) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

(i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

(j) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

(k) Contributions towards banning anti-personnel landmines

(l) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(m) Small arms

(n) Nuclear disarmament

(o) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

(p) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

(q) Regional disarmament

(r) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

(s) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

(t) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 34/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420, resolutions 48/75 A to L and 49/75 A to P and decision 49/427, resolutions 50/70 A to R and decision 50/420, resolutions 51/45 A to T and decision 51/414).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, by its resolution entitled "Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol", renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and reaffirmed the vital necessity of upholding its provisions; called upon those States that continued to maintain reservations to the 1925 Geneva Protocol to withdraw those reservations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (51/45 P).

At its fifty-second session,[105] the General Assembly adopted 20 resolutions under the item (resolutions 52/38 A to T).

In its first resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly invited all States to sign the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, which was open for signature at Ottawa on 3 and 4 December 1997 and at Headquarters in New York on 5 December 1997, and which should remain open for signature thereafter at Headquarters until its entry into force; urged all States to ratify the Convention without delay subsequent to their signatures; called upon all States to contribute towards the full realization and effective implementation of the Convention to advance the care and rehabilitation, and the social and economic reintegration of mine victims, and mine-awareness programmes, and the removal of anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and the assurance of their destruction; and requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be necessary to fulfil the tasks entrusted to him by the Convention (resolution 52/38 A).

In its second resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction of the interrelationship between transparency in the field of conventional weapons and transparency in the fields of weapons of mass destruction and transfers of equipment and technologies directly related to the development and manufacture

[105] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 71):
- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/52/42);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms (A/52/229);
  - (ii) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/52/264);
  - (iii) An international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines (A/52/268 and Add.1);
  - (iv) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures (A/52/289);
  - (v) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/52/312 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-4);
  - (vi) Continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/52/316);
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Notification of nuclear tests (A/52/88);
  - (ii) Relationship between disarmament and development (A/52/228);
  - (iii) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/52/288);
  - (iv) Transmitting the report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms (A/52/298);
  - (v) Nuclear disarmament (A/52/414);
- (e) Report of the First Committee: A/52/600;
- (f) Resolutions 52/38 A to T;
- (g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-24;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

of such weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing transparency in the fields of weapons of mass destruction and transfers of equipment and technologies directly related to the development and manufacture of such weapons with a view to enhancing transparency in the field of conventional weapons and to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a special section on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/38 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States that so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity; noted that, as part of its efforts to halt the flow of small arms into Mali and the Saharo-Sahelian subregion, the Government of Mali oversaw the destruction, at the "Flame of Peace" ceremony held at Timbuktu on 27 March 1996, of thousands of small arms handed over by ex-combatants of the armed movements of northern Mali; encouraged the setting up in the countries of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion of national commissions against the proliferation of small arms, and invited the international community to support as far as possible the smooth functioning of the national commissions where they had been set up; took note of the conclusions of the ministerial consultation on the proposal for a moratorium on the importing, exporting and manufacture of light weapons in the region, held at Bamako on 26 March 1997, and encouraged the States concerned to pursue their consultations on the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to examine the issue and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/38 C).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as well as any other views and proposals with a view to achieving the goals of the action programme, within the framework of current international relations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/38 D).

In its fifth resolution, entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control", the General Assembly called upon States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress in the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested him to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/38 E).

In its sixth resolution, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament", the General Assembly decided, subject to the emergence of a consensus on its objectives and agenda, to convene the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; endorsed the

recommendation of the Disarmament Commission at its 1997 substantive session that the item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" should be included in the agenda of the Commission at its 1998 session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" and, subject to the outcome of the deliberations at the 1998 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, to set an exact date for and to decide on organizational matters relating to the convening of the special session (resolution 52/38 F).

In its seventh resolution, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures", the General Assembly stressed the particular relevance of the deliberations at the 1997 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission in Working Group III on agenda item 6, entitled "Guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of General Assembly resolution 51/45 N" for that topic, took note of the Chairman's paper of 9 May 1997 and other views expressed, as a useful basis for further deliberations, and encouraged the Disarmament Commission to continue its efforts aimed at the adoption of such guidelines; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, submitted pursuant to resolution 51/45 N, and encouraged Member States as well as regional arrangements and agencies to lend their support to the implementation of relevant recommendations contained therein; recognized, with reference to paragraph 12 of section III of the report, that the readiness of the international community to assist affected States in their efforts to consolidate peace would greatly benefit the effective implementation of practical disarmament measures; and invited interested States to establish a group in order to facilitate that process and to build upon the momentum generated, and requested the Secretary-General to lend his support to the efforts of such a group (resolution 52/38 G).

In its eighth resolution, entitled "Contributions towards banning anti-personnel landmines", the General Assembly urged all States and regional organizations to intensify their efforts to contribute to the objective of the elimination of anti-personnel landmines; welcomed as interim measures, the various bans, moratoriums and other restrictions already declared by States on anti-personnel landmines, and called upon States that had not yet done so to declare and implement such bans, moratoriums and other restrictions as soon as possible; and invited the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts on the issue of anti-personnel landmines (resolution 52/38 H).

In its ninth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session the progress recorded in the negotiations on that subject (resolution 52/38 I).

In its tenth resolution, entitled "Small arms", the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations contained in the report on small arms, which was approved unanimously by the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, bearing in mind the views of Member States on the recommendations; called upon all Member States to implement the relevant recommendations to the extent possible and where necessary in cooperation with appropriate international and regional organizations and/or through international and regional cooperation among police, intelligence, customs and border control services; requested the Secretary-General to implement the relevant recommendations, in particular to initiate a

study on the problems of ammunition and explosives in all their aspects, as early as possible, within available financial resources, and in cooperation with appropriate international and regional organizations where necessary; also requested him to seek the views of Member States on the report and on the steps that they had taken to implement its recommendations, and, in particular, to seek their views on the recommendation concerning the convening of an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects in time for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-third session; further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be nominated by him in 1998 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, (a) on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the report on small arms and (b) on further actions recommended to be taken, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session; and encouraged Member States and the Secretary-General to carry out recommendations for post-conflict situations, including demobilization of former combatants and disposal and destruction of weapons (resolution 52/38 J).

In its eleventh resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly welcomed the ongoing efforts in the dismantlement of nuclear weapons, and noted the importance of the safe and effective management of the resultant fissile materials; called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to make their best efforts for the success of the next Review Conference, which would be held in the year 2000; and called upon all States to implement fully their commitments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (resolution 52/38 K).

In its twelfth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly urged the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems; reiterated its call upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and a phased programme of progressive and balanced deep reductions of nuclear weapons, and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of those weapons within a time-bound framework; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 1998 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework through a nuclear weapons convention; urged the Conference on Disarmament to take into account in that regard the proposal of the 28 delegations for a programme of action for the elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as the mandate for the ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, proposed by the 26 delegations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/38 L).

In its thirteenth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly encouraged Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomed the contributions that other States were making to such cooperation as well; welcomed the participation in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine as non-nuclear States, which thereby provided notable enhancement of the non-proliferation regime; urged the Russian Federation and the United States of America to commence negotiations on a START III agreement immediately after START II entered into force, thereby realizing the understandings they reached in the joint statement issued at Helsinki; encouraged and supported the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear weapons

and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons; and invited the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions (resolution 52/38 M).

In its fourteenth resolution, entitled "The nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas", the General Assembly stressed the role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and in extending the areas of the world that were nuclear-weapon-free, and, with particular reference to the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States, called upon all States to support the process of nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons; called upon the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba, in order to pursue the common goals envisaged in those treaties and to promote the nuclear-weapon-free status of the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas, to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves and their treaty agencies; and encouraged the competent authorities of nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to such treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of those goals (resolution 52/38 N).

In its fifteenth resolution, entitled "Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*", the General Assembly underlined once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there existed an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control; called once again upon all States immediately to fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 1998 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination; and requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested him to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/38 O).

In its sixteenth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 52/38 P).

In its seventeenth resolution, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject (resolution 52/38 Q).

In its eighteenth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly called upon Member States, with a view to achieving universal participation, to provide the Secretary-General by 31 May annually with the requested data and information for the Register; decided, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and to that end requested Member States

to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations within his competence contained in his 1997 report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and to ensure that sufficient resources were made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register, invited the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments; reiterated its call upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 52/38 R).

In its nineteenth resolution, entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia", the General Assembly called upon all States to support the initiative aimed at the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia; and requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide assistance to the Central Asian countries in the preparation of the form and elements of an agreement on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia (resolution 52/38 S).

In its twentieth resolution, entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 29 April 1997 with 87 original States parties as well as the fact that 17 States had subsequently become States parties to the Convention; noted with satisfaction that the First Conference of States Parties held at The Hague from 6 to 23 May 1997 successfully launched the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons with Ambassador Jose M. Bustani of Brazil as the first Director-General; emphasized the necessity of universal adherence to the Convention, and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become States parties to the Convention without delay; stressed the vital importance of full and effective implementation of, and compliance with, all provisions of the Convention; noted with satisfaction that the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons had quickly initiated verification activities, including the processing of declarations of States parties and the conducting of inspections of chemical weapons-related and other declared facilities as required by the Convention, and underlined the importance of the early initiation of activities under all relevant provisions of the Convention by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; stressed the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomed recent progress to that end; and urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities (resolution 52/38 T).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/53/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/116 O, 51/45 P and 52/38 B, C, D, E, J, L, O and R), A/53/169.

73. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship training and advisory services

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

(d) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

(e) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F and 47/53 A to F, decision 47/421, and resolutions 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E and 51/46 A to F).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament; recommended that the Programme focus its efforts: (a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of multilateral action and support for it, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner, in particular through the continuing publication in all official languages of *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook* and *Disarmament: A Periodic Review by the United Nations*, and the updating of the *Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements*; (b) to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that took into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security; and (c) to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground; invited all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; commended the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the worldwide availability of disarmament education, and invited him to continue to support and cooperate with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 51/46 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for the further operation and strengthening of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and encouraged it to continue to intensify its efforts in promoting cooperation with subregional and regional organizations, as well as among the African States, in order to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to promoting peace and security; appealed once again to Member States, mainly to African countries, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make regular and appropriate voluntary contributions in order to revitalize the Centre, strengthen its programmes of activities and facilitate the effective implementation of such programmes; requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the current financial situation of the Centre, to intensify his efforts in exploring new ways and means of funding, and to continue to provide all necessary support to the Centre for better achievements and results; also requested him to ensure that the Director of the Centre was, as far as possible and within existing resources, locally based in order to revitalize the activities of the Centre; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/46 E).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Germany and Japan for inviting the 1996 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/46 F).

At its fifty-second session[106] the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the item (resolutions 52/39 A to D).

In the first resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific", the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 50/71 D, in particular its strong support for the continued operation and further strengthening of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific as an essential promoter of the regional peace and disarmament dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region known as the "Kathmandu process"; appealed to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions so as to strengthen the programme of activities of the Centre and its implementation; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the Centre in carrying out its programme of activities; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/39 A).

[106] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 72):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Regional confidence-building measures (A/52/293);

(ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/52/309 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/52/601;

(d) Resolutions 52/39 A to D;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-23;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

In the second resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures", the General Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the programmes and activities of the Standing Advisory Committee for the period 1997-1998, adopted by the member States during the ninth ministerial meeting held at Libreville from 7 to 11 July 1997, which were designed: (a) to set up and render operational at the earliest opportunity and on the basis of voluntary contributions an early warning system for Central Africa; (b) to launch programmes designed to retrain demobilized soldiers and prepare them for reintegration into civilian life; (c) to combat the illegal circulation of weapons and drugs in the subregion; (d) to organize training seminars so as to strengthen the capacity of the Central African States to participate more actively in peacekeeping operations organized under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity; (e) to organize joint military exercises to stimulate the conduct of standard peacekeeping operations; (f) to organize, for members of the armed forces and security forces of the Central African States, seminars and awareness programmes relating to the conduct of public affairs, the rule of law and respect for human rights; (g) to hold a subregional conference on the topic "Democratic institutions and peace in Central Africa"; and (h) to revert to the holding of two annual meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee at the ministerial level in order to further consultations among the member States; welcomed the participation, at the invitation of the Government of Gabon, of representatives of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the ninth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, and invited the Secretary-General to facilitate the pursuit of that type of dialogue, which was likely to strengthen cooperation between the Council and the countries concerned with a view to contributing to the peaceful settlement of conflicts in Central Africa, whenever the States members of the Committee so requested; thanked the Secretary-General for having established the Trust Fund for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee, in particular the measures and objectives referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to ensure that they were able to carry on with their efforts; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (52/39 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons contained in the annex to the resolution; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 52/39 C).

In its fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme", the General Assembly expressed its concern at the continuing decrease in contributions to the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; and invited the Secretary-General to continue to support the timely publication and distribution of *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook* (resolution 52/39 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/46 A, E and F and 52/39 A and B).

74. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session[1]

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C and 51/47 A to C, and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432 and 47/422).

At its fifty-second session,[107] the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolutions 52/40 A to C).

In the first resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; welcomed the determination of the Conference to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation, with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda; also welcomed the desire of the Conference to promote substantive progress during its 1998 session, and expressed the hope that appropriate consultations during the inter-sessional period could lead to the commencement of early work on various agenda items; encouraged the Conference to continue the further review of its membership; also encouraged the Conference to intensify further the ongoing review of its agenda and methods of work; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/40 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament; also reaffirmed the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that

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[107] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 73):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/52/42);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/52/282);
(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Deputy Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute and the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute: A/52/272;
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/52/602;
(f) Resolutions 52/40 A to C;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-23;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

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allowed for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues; encouraged the Commission to continue to make every effort to enhance its working methods so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the decision it had taken to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach; requested the Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items of its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; welcomed the fact that, pursuant to the adopted three-item phased approach, the Commission, at its 1997 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration at its 1998 substantive session: (a) the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned; (b) the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; and (c) guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of Assembly resolution 51/45 N; and requested the Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1998 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/40 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Role of the United Nations in disarmament", the General Assembly affirmed the vision of promoting international peace and security set out in the Charter of the United Nations and its provisions concerning the non-use of force and the threat of force; underlined the necessity of furthering the objectives of promoting disarmament and regulating armaments set out in the Charter, on the basis of negotiations reflecting the security interests of all States; reiterated that the adoption and implementation of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States might obtain advantage over others; affirmed its support for the objectives of nuclear and conventional disarmament, as set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament; reiterated that nuclear disarmament had the highest priority in efforts to advance disarmament on a universal basis; reaffirmed its support for the United Nations machinery on disarmament, which was functioning pursuant to the decisions adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly; also reaffirmed that the Conference on Disarmament was the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament; affirmed that the implementation of international treaties dealing with disarmament should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of those treaties and that questions regarding compliance should be addressed in accordance with those provisions and the mechanisms established or envisaged in those provisions; and also affirmed that the Secretariat should support the realization of the objectives of disarmament, as set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was adopted by consensus (resolution 52/40 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/53/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/53/42);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Deputy Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolution 39/148 H).

75. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-first (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73 and 51/48).

At its fifty-second session,[108] the General Assembly called upon the only State in the region of the Middle East that was not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it without further delay, and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/41).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/41).

76. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-first sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 44/430, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74 and 51/49, and decision 44/430).

[108] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 74):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/454;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/603;
(c) Resolution 52/41;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 15-20;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

At its fifty-second session,[109] the General Assembly welcomed the additional ratifications and acceptances of or accessions to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, as well as ratifications and acceptances of or accessions to the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II); urgently called upon all States that had not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and its Protocols; called, in particular, upon the States parties to the Convention to express their consent to be bound by the amended Protocol II with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible, and, pending its entry into force, to respect and ensure respect for its substantive provisions to the fullest extent possible; commended the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to that instrument at an early date and called, in particular, upon the States parties to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible; and called upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols (resolution 52/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/42).

77. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75 and 51/50).

At its fifty-second session,[110] the General Assembly reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; expressed its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through

[109] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 75):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/227 and Corr.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/604;
(c) Resolution 52/42;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12, 15 and 19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

[110] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 76):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/427 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/605;
(c) Resolution 52/43;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12, 15 and 22;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

peaceful means, and therefore called for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; called upon all States of the Mediterranean region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the region; encouraged all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, *inter alia*, in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 52/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/43).

78. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77 and 51/52).

At its fifty-second session,[111] the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); noted with satisfaction the full adherence of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Treaty of Tlatelolco; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the

[111] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 78):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/52/607;
(b) Resolution 52/45;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12, 17 and 18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 52/45).

No advance documentation is expected.

79. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 72). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79 and 51/54).

At its fifty-second session,[112] the General Assembly welcomed the information and data provided to date, and reiterated its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention; also welcomed the progress made by the Ad Hoc Group towards fulfilling the mandate established by the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on 30 September 1994, and urged it to intensify its work with a view to completing it as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and to submit its report, which should be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at a special conference; requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group (resolution 52/47).

No advance documentation is expected.

[112] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 80):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/52/609;
(b) Resolution 52/47;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12 and 18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

80. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through fiftieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65 and 50/245).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027; requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open it for signature at United Nations Headquarters, at the earliest possible date; called upon all States to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, to become parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date; and also requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Treaty (resolution 50/245).

On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly took note of part VII of the report of the First Committee (decision 51/413).

At its fifty-second session,[113] the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/414).

No advance documentation is expected.

81. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/48/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to enhance the effectiveness of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) by: (a) addressing in a more systematic manner the issues of disarmament and related matters of international security; (b) streamlining its functioning and encouraging more detailed

[113] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 64):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/545;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/52/593;
(c) Decision 52/414;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.3-12, 16 and 18;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

and focused discussion of the specific agenda items; and (c) reviewing annually the time and resources allotted for its work; decided also, in relation to the restructuring and reorganization of the annual agenda of the First Committee, to adopt a thematic approach whereby items presented by Member States are clustered in broad topic areas, such as: (a) nuclear weapons; (b) other weapons of mass destruction; (c) conventional weapons; (d) regional disarmament and security; (e) confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments; (f) outer space (disarmament aspects); (g) disarmament machinery; (h) other disarmament measures; (i) international security; and (j) related matters of disarmament and international security; requested the Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work of the Committee in terms of improving its effective functioning; and urged the Secretary-General to provide the appropriate means and adequate resources to the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in order to ensure that it could carry out its mandated tasks (resolution 48/87).

The General Assembly continued consideration of the item at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/85).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-second session (decision 50/421).

At its fifty-second session,[114] the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee (decision 45/416).

No advance documentation is expected.

82. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16),

[114] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 83):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/52/612;
(b) Decision 52/416;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/52/PV.13, 14 and 24;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.67.

forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46) and forty-ninth (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-second session,[115] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; welcomed the readiness of Member States to provide the Scientific Committee with relevant information on the effects of atomic radiation in affected areas, and invited the Scientific Committee to analyse and give due consideration to such information, particularly in the light of its own findings; invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation; and invited the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization to consider the functions and role of the Scientific Committee and to submit a recommendation to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, and, meanwhile, requested the Scientific Committee to submit its report to IAEA and WHO, as well as to the General Assembly, which would consider the report together with the evaluation of the report by IAEA and WHO (resolution 52/55).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/53/46).

83. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was ultimately expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI)), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 61 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.[116]

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[115] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 84):
(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/52/46);
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/614;
(c) Resolution: 52/55;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.7 and 8;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

[116] Cuba and the Republic of Korea were also appointed as members of the Committee. They will rotate every two years, as from 1 January 1995, with Peru and Malaysia, respectively.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27 and 51/123).

At its fifty-second session,[117] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-seventh session, should: (a) continue its consideration of review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space; (b) continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit; (c) begin its review of the status of the five international legal instruments governing outer space; (d) continue its consideration of other matters; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-fifth session, should continue consideration of the items included in its agenda under resolution 51/123; agreed that the multi-year work plan for the consideration of the item on space debris should continue to be implemented with flexibility; agreed that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its thirty-fifth session, the Working Group of the Whole to conclude its evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; agreed that the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) should be convened at the United Nations Office at Vienna from

[117] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 85):
(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/52/20);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/307;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/615;
(d) Resolution 52/56;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.2 and 10-13;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

19 to 30 July 1999 as a special session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; requested the Preparatory and Advisory Committees and the executive secretariat for UNISPACE III to carry out their tasks in accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee at its 1997 session and report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the progress made in the preparatory work for UNISPACE III; noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been achieved in establishing regional centres for space science and technology education in each region covered by the regional commissions; endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1998, as proposed by the Expert on Space Applications; recommended that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment; urged all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes, taking into account the views expressed at its fortieth session and at the fifty-second session of the Assembly, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and also requested the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future (resolution 52/56).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/53/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/56).

84. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1999 (resolution 50/28 A).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and

to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-second session,[118] the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolutions 52/57 to 52/63).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), had not been effected; recognized that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; noted the significant success of the Peace Implementation Programme of the Agency since the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements; welcomed strengthened cooperation between the Agency and the World Bank and other specialized agencies; urged all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories; reiterated its deep concern regarding the persisting critical financial situation of the Agency; noted with profound concern that the structural deficit problem confronting the Agency portended an almost certain decline in the living conditions of the Palestine refugees and therefore had possible consequences for the peace process; and called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, and urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 52/57).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 52/58).

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[118] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 86):

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/51/13 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/52/578;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/52/311;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities: A/52/423;

  (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/52/415;

  (iii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues: A/52/372;

  (iv) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/52/503;

(e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/616;

(f) Resolutions 52/57 to 52/63;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.21, 22 and 25;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-third session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/59).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/60).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly welcomed the completion of the transfer of the headquarters of the Agency to Gaza; acknowledged the support of the host Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the Agency in the discharge of its duties; called upon Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side; requested the Commissioner-General of the Agency to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory; noted that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the PLO and subsequent implementation agreements had had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was thenceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory; noted also that the functioning of the Agency remained essential in all fields of operation; expressed concern over those remaining austerity measures due to the financial crisis which had affected the quality and level of some services of the Agency; requested the Commissioner-General to consider the possibility of modernizing the archives of the Agency; and urged all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to

continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees (resolution 52/61).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to preserve and modernize the existing records; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the resolution; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/62).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of resolution 52/63 and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/63).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/53/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 52/58);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 52/59, 52/60, 52/62 and 52/63).

85. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII),

3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D and 51/131).

At its fifty-second session,[119] the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter, and to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly its periodic reports to Member States and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolutions; reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967; and also reaffirmed that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan were illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development (resolutions 52/64 to 52/68).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 52/64), A/53/136;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 52/64 to 52/68).

86. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal,

[119] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 87):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/550 to A/52/553;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/131 and Add.1 and 2;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/617;
(d) Resolutions 52/64 to 52/68;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.2 and 23-25;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/81, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30 and 51/136).

At its fifty-first session,[120] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the status of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and on the steps taken to facilitate the dissemination of information relating to the Convention and to promote its wider appreciation (resolution 51/137).

At its fifty-second session,[121] the General Assembly endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations; urged Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee; decided that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in that field; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/69).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (resolution 52/69), A/53/127;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/137).

[120] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 86):
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: A/51/130 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/593 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolutions 51/136 and 51/137;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.15-18 and 22;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

[121] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 88):
- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: A/52/209;
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/618;
- (c) Resolution 52/69;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.14-17;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

87. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, and 51/138 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311 and 50/411). For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 52/318.

At its fifty-second session,[122] the General Assembly urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned, *inter alia*, to cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and to condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 52/70 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, also noted that the Committee on Information was unable to finish its task during its nineteenth session; took note of the report of the Task Force on the Reorientation of United Nations Public Information Activities (A/AC.198/1997/CRP.1, annex); requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement already mandated activities; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twentieth session, and to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, on United Nations public information activities and on the implementation of the measures regarding information and communications approved by the Assembly; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/70 B).

Also at its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 89 to 90 members and to appoint Georgia a member of the Committee (decision 52/318).

[122] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 89):
(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/52/21/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/455;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/619;
(d) Resolutions 52/70 A and B and decision 52/318;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.2 and 18-20;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/53/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/70 B).

88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-second session,[123] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/71).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/71).

89. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

The General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in

[123] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 90):
(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23 (Part IV)), chap. VIII;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/365;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/620;
(d) Resolution 52/71;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.3-7 and 9;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to the present wording (resolution 48/46).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fifty-second session,[124] the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in which it urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/72).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (decision 52/417).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23).

90. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with OAU, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

[124] References for the fifty-second session (agenda items 91 and 18):
(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23 (Part III)), chaps. V and VI;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/621;
(c) Resolution 52/72 and decision 52/417;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.3-7 and 9;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

At its fifty-second session,[125] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; requested the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system so that the Territories might benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they were members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/73).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/53/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/73).

91. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

[125] References for the fifty-second session (agenda items 92 and 12):
(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII; A/AC.109/L.1853; A/AC.109/L.1866 and A/AC.109/L.1867;
(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. V, sect. E;
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/185;
(d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/622;
(e) Resolution 52/73;
(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.3-7 and 9;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

At its fifty-second session,[126] the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/74).

92. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402, 51/402 and 52/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

93. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

[126] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 93):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/388 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/52/623;
(c) Resolution 52/74;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/52/SR.3-7 and 9;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.69.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

Since the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402 and 51/402).

At its fifty-second session,[127] the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/52/349), which highlighted the intention and initial efforts of the new Secretary-General to give a fresh impetus to his good offices on the question of East Timor. He reported that in February 1997, he had appointed as his Personal Representative for East Timor Mr. Jamsheed Marker (Pakistan), who now represented him in all aspects of the good offices function, although the Secretary-General himself remained personally engaged in the process. The report said that Mr. Marker had immediately embarked upon a process of intensive consultations, visiting Portugal, Indonesia and East Timor in March 1997.

On the basis of his Personal Representative's report on those consultations, the Secretary-General said he had invited the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal to a meeting in New York on 19 and 20 June 1997, at which agreement was reached on his proposal that the talks should continue at the working level, chaired by his Personal Representative, and that their substance would be kept confidential. The report further stated that these working-level talks, led by senior Foreign Ministry officials from Indonesia and Portugal, had begun in New York in August 1997 in a constructive and businesslike manner.

The report also stated that at the June 1997 meeting, the two Foreign Ministers had agreed that the All-inclusive Intra-East Timorese Dialogue would continue. The report indicated that consultations were in progress for the planned convening of the next meeting of the Dialogue in October 1997.

Finally, the Secretary-General welcomed the important initiative undertaken by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa in support of his good offices. The report stated that the President, in the course of his State visit to Indonesia in July 1997, had discussed the issue of East Timor with President Soeharto and had also met with Mr. "Xanana" Gusmao, the East Timorese pro-independence leader serving a 20-year jail term. Subsequent to those

[127] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 8):
(a) Decision 52/402;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.4.

meetings, the Secretary-General dispatched his Personal Representative to South Africa, where he had a very useful meeting with President Mandela in August 1997.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/402).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 52/402).

94. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 188 members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its ninth session at Midrand, South Africa, from 27 April to 11 May 1996.

When the Conference is not in session, the Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board convened its sixteenth and seventeenth executive sessions on 16 February and 8 May 1998, respectively. The eighteenth executive session will be convened on 10 July 1998. The forty-fifth session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 12 to 23 October 1998.

At its fifty-second session,[128] the General Assembly noted the agreed conclusions of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Fostering an enabling environment for development financial flows, including capital flows, investment and trade" and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNCTAD, to report to it at its fifty-third session on recommendations for effective follow-up to the relevant sections of the agreed conclusions; and further requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNCTAD, to report to it at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, including developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 52/182).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Trade and Development Board on its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth executive sessions (A/53/15 (Parts I-III)) and on its forty-fifth session (A/53/15 (Part IV));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/182).

[128] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 95 (b)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifteenth executive session and on its forty-fourth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/52/15);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/626/Add.2;

(c) Resolutions 52/181 to 52/183;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-11, 34, 35, 41, 42, 47 and 48;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

Transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

At its fifty-first session,[129] the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on measures designed to improve the transit transport environment in Central Asia; invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Governments concerned, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe and relevant regional and international organizations and in accordance with approved programme priorities and within existing financial resources, to continue elaborating a programme for improving the efficiency of the current transit environment in the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours and report progress made to it at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/168).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 51/168).

(b) Financing of development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

High-level international intergovernmental consideration on financing for development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187 and 50/93 and decision 47/436).

At its fifty-second session,[130] the General assembly noted the need to hold a systematic, comprehensive and integrated high-level international intergovernmental consideration on financing for development with a view to creating a broader-based partnership for development; decided to reconvene the Second Committee at a later time in order to solicit the views of Governments on the inputs required from a broad range of stakeholders and to identify potential sources of such inputs; requested the Secretary-General to compile and forward to Governments at the fifty-third session of the Assembly the reports requested at the resumed session, with an index report indicating recurring themes and key elements found therein, and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the work of the United Nations to address financing for development; and decided to create an ad hoc open-ended working group during the fifty-third session of the Assembly in order to

[129] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 94):
- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirteenth executive session and on its forty-third session: Supplement No. 15 (A/51/15);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on measures designed to improve the transit transport environment in Central Asia (A/51/288);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/602;
- (d) Resolution 51/168;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-6, 8, 29-33 and 35-38;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[130] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 95 (a)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/399 and A/52/406;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/840;
- (c) Reports of the Second Committee: A/52/626/Add.1 and Add.5/Rev.1;
- (d) Resolutions 52/179 and 52/180 and decision 52/478;
- (e) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.17, 20, 48, 50, 52 and 53;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.77 and 86.

undertake an in-depth examination of all the inputs requested, with a view to formulating a report containing recommendations on the form, scope and agenda of the consideration of the topic, for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 52/179).

The Second Committee reconvened on 19 March 1998 (see A/C.2/52/SR.52 and 53 and A/52/626/Add.5/Rev.1).

Net financial flows and transfers of resources between developing and developed countries

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-first, forty-second, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 41/180, 44/232, 45/192, 47/178 and 49/93 and decision 42/429).

At its fifty-first session,[131] the General Assembly stressed the need to increase efforts to ensure substantial resource flows to developing countries through, *inter alia*, the expansion of multilateral credits, the promotion of foreign direct investment and an increase in concessional and non-debt resources; also stressed the importance of private capital flows for financing sustainable development; reaffirmed the pressing need of developing countries for official development assistance (ODA), especially those in Africa and the least developed countries, and urged countries to fulfil their commitments as soon as possible to the agreed targets for aid flows equivalent to 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) and 0.15 per cent of GNP for the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net flows and transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, utilizing all relevant reports and in close cooperation with UNCTAD and the Bretton Woods institutions (resolution 51/165).

Challenges and opportunities of global financial integration

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 50/91 and 51/166).

At its fifty-second session,[130] the General Assembly reiterated the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making; recognized that a number of developing countries had been able to take advantage of the globalization of finance, while citing the need to expand and broaden developing-country access to those flows, which implied a need for international assistance to low-income countries, especially in Africa, in their efforts to create the enabling environment that would attract such flows; noted that most of the least developed countries, especially those in Africa, and other countries had not benefited from the globalization of finance and continued to be in great need of ODA; invited the International Monetary Fund to exercise fully its mandate to sustain effective surveillance over the underlying macroeconomic policies of its member countries, in particular those countries whose economies were relevant to the stability of the international monetary and financial system; also recognized that an effective IMF surveillance mechanism required, *inter alia*, regular and timely provision of reliable economic and financial data from all Fund members; invited IMF to

[131] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 94):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/291;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/602;
(c) Resolution 51/165;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-6, 8, 29-33 and 35-38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

exercise its role in promoting capital account liberalization in an orderly and flexible manner, tailored to individual circumstances; and requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and UNCTAD, to analyse current trends in global financial flows and recommend ways and means to address the volatility of those flows in the *World Economic and Social Survey, 1998* and the *Trade and Development Report, 1998*, and also to report on the effect of those fluctuations on growth and development, in particular in developing countries, and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/180).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/165, 52/179 and 52/180).

(c) Commodities

At its fifty-first session,[132] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to it at its fifty-third session on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in accordance with the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference (resolution 51/169).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UNCTAD (resolution 51/169).

(d) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92 and 51/164 and decision 40/474).

At its fifty-second session,[133] the General Assembly recognized that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt problems of developing countries could contribute to the strengthening of the global economy and to the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development; noted that further progress in that regard was essential; stressed the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favourable environment for foreign investment; stressed that the evolving debt strategy must be accompanied by a supportive external economic environment; emphasized the need to provide debt-relief measures through debt conversion programmes; welcomed the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative; recognized that the Initiative required additional resources from both bilateral and multilateral creditors and invited bilateral donors and financial institutions to finalize their participation in the Initiative as soon as possible; stressed the importance of implementing the Initiative's eligibility criteria in a flexible and transparent manner; welcomed the decision to go beyond the Paris Club Naples terms to provide debt reduction

[132] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 94):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/308;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/602;
(c) Resolution 51/169;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-6, 8, 29-33 and 35-38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[133] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 95 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/290;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/626/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 52/185;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 9-11, 20, 34, 35, 41 and 50;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

for all eligible countries; recognized the efforts of developing countries to meet their debt-servicing commitments; invited creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions to continue initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries; expressed support for the continuation of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of IMF; reaffirmed the need for appropriate action regarding the official bilateral commercial and multilateral debt of the least developed countries; stressed the need for new financial flows to debt developing countries from all sources; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/185).

95. Sectoral policy questions

(a) Business and development

At its fifty-first session,[134] the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions; invited Member States, in accordance with the Declaration, to take appropriate measures and cooperate at all levels to combat corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, on the progress made, towards implementation of the resolution and the steps taken by Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant institutions to combat corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions; on the results of the work in that regard undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies of the United Nations system; and on measures taken in accordance with the resolution to promote social responsibility and the elimination of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions (resolution 51/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/191).

(b) Industrial development cooperation

At its fifty-first session,[135] the General Assembly reiterated the importance of cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in providing effective support to the industrial development of developing countries, and called upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue carrying out its central coordinating role in the field of industrial development in the context of the existing mechanisms in the United Nations system; requested UNIDO, in cooperation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to undertake, in the context of supporting South-South cooperation, an in-depth assessment and further analysis of best practices in the field of industrial policies

[134] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 12):
(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/601;
(b) Resolution 51/191;
(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-6, 8, 27, 28 and 35-38;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[135] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 95):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/340;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/603;
(c) Resolution 51/170;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-6, 8, 16, 17, 27, 36 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

and strategies and their relevance in particular regional and country situations, and lessons learned in the field of industrial development, so as to provide practical insights and ideas, which should better enable developing countries to benefit from each other's successful experiences in the formulation of their industrial policies and strategies; also requested UNIDO to expand and enhance its interaction with the business community in assisting the development of the industrial sector in the developing countries and economies in transition; emphasized the importance of the integration of the informal sector into industrial development cooperation, as well as the necessity for the development of human capacities, in particular strengthening women's economic capacity and providing business services to women; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/170).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/170);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UNIDO on best practices in the field of industrial policies and strategies (resolution 51/170).

96. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fiftieth session, in 1995 (see resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-first session,[136] the General Assembly recognized the importance of communication for development within the intergovernmental processes of the United Nations system, and the relevance for concerned actors in development at the country level, including policy makers and decision makers at all levels, to attribute increased importance to communication for development, and encouraged them to include it as a component in the development of projects and programmes; stressed the need to support two-way communication systems that enabled dialogue and that allowed communities to speak out, express their aspirations and concerns and participate in the decisions relating to their development; reaffirmed the importance of resource mobilization, including financial cooperation, the transfer of technology and capacity-building for communication in development programmes and projects; called upon the international community and organizations of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in introducing technologies and innovative methods for enhancing communication for development; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to inform the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the periodicity that was agreed upon (resolution 51/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/172).

[136] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/314;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.8;
(c) Resolution 51/172;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-8, 17, 18, 20-27, 34 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

(a) Implementation of and follow-up to major consensus agreements on development

(i) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(ii) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its eighteenth special session, in 1990, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to resolution S-18/3.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1991, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. In paragraph 112 of the annex, the Assembly decided that a review and appraisal relating to the progress of the Strategy should be carried out biennially by the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, and requested the Secretary-General to submit appropriate recommendations to assist in that process (resolution 45/199).

At its forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of these questions (resolutions 46/144, 46/145, 47/152, 48/185 and 49/92).

At its fifty-first session,[137] the General Assembly recognized the need to strengthen the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy in the remaining years of the 1990s; called upon Member States to identify and take follow-up actions on those commitments and agreements that were not fully implemented and on the constraints to implementation; recognized the need to provide particular support to those least developed countries suffering from a deteriorating economic situation; requested the Secretary-General to provide a further progress report on the implementation of the agreements at the fifty-third session, with particular emphasis on their relationship with and impact on development trends, and on emerging experiences with and consensus on development strategies; encouraged Member States to provide relevant reports and papers in order to assist in the preparation of the report; and called for the review and appraisal of the Declaration and the Strategy to be coordinated with the follow-up work on major United Nations conferences and the Agenda for Development (resolution 51/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/173).

(b) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 47/187, 48/181 and 49/106).

[137] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/270;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.8;
(c) Resolution 51/173;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-8, 17, 18, 20-27, 34 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

At its fifty-first session,[138] the General Assembly welcomed the measures undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system in support of the efforts of the economies in transition and called upon those organizations to continue to conduct analytical activities and to provide policy advice and technical assistance to the economies in transition on the social and political framework for economic and market reforms, in particular in regard to the development of the necessary conditions for attracting foreign investments; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/175).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/175).

(c) Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) at Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996 (resolution 47/180). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/109 and 50/100).

At its fifty-first session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda adopted by the Conference on 14 June 1996; and reaffirmed that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Settlements should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism to oversee the coordination of activities for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (resolution 51/177).

At its fifty-second session,[139] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to address urgently the serious management and financial situation at the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to meet its responsibilities in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; urged the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to take further action towards the reform of the administrative and financial management of the Centre; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session the comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the Centre with a view to its revitalization called for in resolution 51/177; urged all Governments and other actors concerned with human settlements and urban management issues to implement fully and effectively the Habitat Agenda; requested all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, and invited the Bretton Woods institutions, to support fully the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda; stressed that the full and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in particular in all

[138] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96 (c)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/285;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 51/175;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-8, 17, 18, 20-27, 32 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[139] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (e)):
(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/52/8 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/181-E/1997/77;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/539;
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.5;
(e) Resolution 52/190;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 39 and 49;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

developing countries, especially those in Africa and the least developed countries, would require the mobilization of additional financial resources from various sources at the national and international levels and more effective development cooperation in support of national efforts in order to promote assistance for shelter and human settlements activities; invited all Governments and the international community to consider providing further support to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in its activities, taking into account the need to continue to improve its effectiveness; decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the modalities of which would be decided on at its fifty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/190).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/177 and 52/190).

(d) Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, and has considered it annually since then (resolutions 48/165, 49/95, 50/122 and 51/174).

At its fifty-second session,[140] the General Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to start consultations with Member States so as to arrive at a decision on modalities, focus on timing of the two-day high-level dialogue on the theme of the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications; invited Governments to contribute views to the high-level dialogue and encouraged them to participate in it; and requested the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system, relevant intergovernmental organizations and other development actors, to initiate preparations for such a dialogue (resolution 52/186).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the high-level dialogue would take place on 17 and 18 September 1998, as part of its fifty-third session (decision 52/480).

No advance documentation is expected.

(e) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

At its fifty-second session,[141] the General Assembly decided: (a) to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in the year 2001 in order to (i) assess the results of the Programme of Action during the 1990s at the country level; (ii) review the implementation of international support measures, particularly in the

[140] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (a)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/425;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 52/186 and decision 52/480;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 39 and 50;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.77 and 87.

[141] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/279;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 52/187;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 39 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

areas of official development assistance, debt, investment and trade; and (iii) consider the formulation and adoption of appropriate national and international policies and measures for sustainable development of the least developed countries and their progressive integration into the world economy; and (b) to convene an intergovernmental preparatory committee in due time to prepare for the Conference; decided that the meeting would be preceded by three expert-level preparatory meetings, two in Africa, one of which would include the Americas, and one in Asia and the Pacific, those preparatory activities to be carried out within the budget level proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 1998-1999; also decided that UNCTAD would be the focal point for the preparation of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to include in future issues of the annual report on the least developed countries substantive contributions to the Conference and its preparatory process; further decided to consider, *inter alia*, the date, duration and venue of the Conference, its preparatory process and the funding for participation of representatives from each least developed country, both at the preparatory committee meeting and at the Conference itself, from extrabudgetary resources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on issues relevant to the item (resolution 52/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/187).

(f) Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population (Council resolution 1989/91). At its second regular session of 1991, the Council decided that the meeting should be called the International Conference on Population and Development; and defined the objectives of the Conference (Council resolution 1991/93).

At its fifty-second session,[142] the General Assembly, having taken note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/42, in which the Council recommended that the Assembly decide on the process and modalities, including the possibility of convening a special session of the Assembly in 1999, for the purpose of reviewing and appraising the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, decided to convene a special session for a duration of three days from 30 June to 2 July 1999; reaffirmed that the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action would be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Programme of Action, and that there would be no renegotiation of the existing agreements contained therein; decided that the Commission on Population and Development should serve as the preparatory body for the final preparations for the special session, reporting through the Economic and Social Council; decided that the thirty-second session of the Commission should be open-ended to allow the full participation of all States; decided to invite States members of the specialized agencies that were not Members of the United Nations to participate in the work of the special session in the capacity of observers; invited the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to propose to

[142] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (c)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/208 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 52/188;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 38, 39 and 49;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

Member States appropriate modalities for the effective involvement of actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, in the special session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a progress report on the preparations for the special session (resolution 52/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/188).

(g) Cultural development

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-first session (resolution 41/187). Subsequently, this question was considered at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 44/238, 45/189, 46/157, 46/158 and 49/105).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to compile a report on culture and development for the consideration of the Assembly at its fifty-third session, taking into account the views, comments and proposals put forth by States and the relevant intergovernmental organizations concerning the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development (resolution 51/179).

At its fifty-second session,[143] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to include the outcome of the UNESCO-organized Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 30 March-2 April 1998) in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/179 and 52/197).

97. Environment and sustainable development

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

At its fifty-second session,[144] the General Assembly requested the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to a comprehensive approach and study of El Niño and to provide technical and financial assistance, including national capacity-building, to developing countries to support global and regional observation systems and research, including the dissemination of data on El Niño; requested the Secretary-General to promote an intergovernmental meeting of experts, within available resources of the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, including representatives of academic and scientific institutions devoted to the study and analysis of El Niño; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on the implementation

[143] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (i)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development: A/52/382;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.9;
- (c) Resolution 52/197;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 39 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

[144] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 98 (d)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/560 and A/52/561;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/629/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 52/200 and decision 52/443;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 29-33, 40, 41, 42 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

of the resolution, within the discussion on the implementation of the Decade, including proposals on how to integrate the prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation of the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon into the development of the disaster reduction strategy for the twenty-first century (resolution 52/200).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of two reports of the Secretary-General (decision 52/443).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/200).

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The question of the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-fourth session, in 1979 (resolution 34/173).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, based on the work already being done within the United Nations system and by relevant intergovernmental organizations, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments (resolution 37/137).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-fourth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 38/149 and 39/229, decision 41/450, resolution 44/226 and decision 47/439). The Assembly decided, *inter alia*, that an updated Consolidated List should be issued annually and that its format should be kept under continued review with a view to its improvement; and requested the Secretary-General to report on various information exchange schemes in operation within the United Nations system and to inform the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter about the implementation of resolutions 37/137, 38/149 and 39/229.

At its fiftieth session,[145] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (decision 50/431).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 34/173).

(a) Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the outcome of the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June 1992, and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 44/228).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on institutional arrangements for its follow-up, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on

[145] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/182-E/1995/66 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.6;
(c) Decision 50/431;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 38, 42 and 43;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

Sustainable Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191). The 53-member Commission, which was established by the Council at its organizational session for 1993, reports to the Council and provides appropriate recommendations to the Assembly through the Council. It meets annually for a period of two to three weeks (Council decision 1993/207).

The Commission on Sustainable Development held six substantive sessions during the period 1993-1998. Reports of the Commission's sessions, containing its conclusions and recommendations, were subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 47/191, the Commission provides appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of Agenda 21.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 for a duration of one week during the month of June 1997 (resolution 50/113). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first session (resolution 51/181).

At its nineteenth special session, held from 23 to 28 June 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-second session,[146] the General Assembly decided to include the item with its present title in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session (decision 52/444). The Assembly also decided to continue to review the progress made in implementing the conventions signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or established as a result of the Conference, as well as other conventions related to sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on ways and means of undertaking that review (decision 52/445).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 52/445).

(b) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53). At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115 and 51/184).

[146] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 98 (g)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/280;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/629/Add.7;
(c) Decisions 52/444 and 52/445;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 29-33, 40, 41, 43 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

At its fifty-second session,[147] the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 50/115 and 51/184; called upon all States to strive for a successful outcome of the Berlin Mandate process; noted the ongoing process of the review of the administrative arrangements regarding personnel and financial matters for administrative support to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the biennium 1996-1997, and the arrangements made for the provision of conference services to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies for the biennium 1996-1997; decided to maintain those arrangements regarding personnel and financial matters for the biennium 1998-1999, taking into account the review of the functioning of the institutional linkage called for in its resolution 50/115, and as reiterated in its resolution 51/184; decided to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1998-1999 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, entailing eight weeks of conference-servicing facilities envisaged for that biennium; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session and following the outcome of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 52/199).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of administrative support to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 50/115);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the results of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolutions 51/184 and 52/199).

(c) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 47/189 and 48/193, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 25 April to 6 May 1994.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the Conference on 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 50/116 and 51/183).

At its fifty-second session,[148] the General Assembly invited the United Nations Development Programme to continue to implement all the provisions of the technical assistance

[147] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 98 (c)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/667;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/629/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 52/199;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 29-33, 40, 41, 42, 49 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

[148] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 98 (f)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/319;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/629/Add.6;
(c) Resolution 52/202;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 29-33, 38, 40, 41 and 47;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

programme, known as SIDSTAP, and the small island developing States information network, known as SIDSNET, and welcomed the regional and subregional efforts by small island developing States that had enabled the commencement of the implementation of both programmes; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that UNCTAD continues to have the strengthened capacity to carry out, in accordance with its mandate, the research and analysis necessary to complement the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action; called upon Governments, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to continue to take necessary actions for the effective follow-up to the Programme of Action; took note with appreciation of modalities that had been instituted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with UNDP, to mobilize resources, including technical capacity for small island developing States, to further the implementation of the Programme of Action, and requested the Secretary-General to implement fully the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 51/183 and 51/185; called upon the bilateral and multilateral donor communities to mobilize adequate financial resources to supplement efforts by small island developing States, at both the national and the regional levels, in the implementation of the SIDSTAP and SIDSNET programmes, and to support existing regional and subregional institutions; requested the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in cooperation with the international community, to strengthen coordination activities within the United Nations system and with national and regional partners for a disaster reduction strategy for the twenty-first century, including requirements for effective disaster reduction and prevention capacities and measures for small island developing States in line with resolution 51/183; urged the international donor community, including international financial institutions, to support adaptation efforts by small island developing States to cope with the threatening sea-level rise; welcomed the activities undertaken by the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its operational strategy, and invited it, in accordance with relevant provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the decisions of its Council, to support further the objectives of the Programme of Action; noted the progress in the development and compilation of a vulnerability index for small island developing States, in collaboration with UNCTAD and other relevant organizations; invited the Commission on Sustainable Development, UNEP and other relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, and the World Tourism Organization, to develop urgently strategies with existing national, regional and subregional tourism organizations in small island developing States to facilitate sustainable tourism development as an essential element towards an action-oriented international programme of work on sustainable tourism; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on actions taken to implement resolution 52/202 and paragraph 10 of resolution 50/116 (resolution 52/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/116 and 52/202).

(d) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111 and 51/182).

At its fifty-second session,[149] the General Assembly welcomed the results of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Buenos Aires from 4 to 15 November 1996; took note of the work carried out at the third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Biosafety, held at Montreal from 13 to 17 October 1997, and reaffirmed the importance of those negotiations for the development of a protocol on biosafety; encouraged those States that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible; recognized that States Parties to the Convention had agreed to provide additional financial resources for the implementation of the Convention; recognized the importance of the implementation of the Convention at all levels, including through the preparation and the implementation of national strategies, plans and programmes; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to it on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 52/201).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 52/201).

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification (resolution 47/188). On 17 June 1994, the Committee adopted the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held at Rome, from 29 September to 10 October 1997, at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (resolution 51/180).

At its fifty-second session,[150] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, approved the institutional linkage between the Convention secretariat and the United Nations and authorized the interim secretariat to act as the secretariat for the transition period following the first Conference of the Parties until the permanent secretariat begins operating in Bonn and to maintain the arrangements within the current programme budget during that interim period; decided to include eight weeks of conference facilities in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1998/1999 to service the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and to finance from the regular programme budget of the United Nations the cost of those conference services; welcomed the offer of the Government of Senegal to host the second session of the Conference of the Parties at Dakar during the last quarter

[149] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 98 (e)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/441;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/629/Add.5;
(c) Resolution 52/201;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-9, 29-33, 40, 41, 42 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

[150] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 98 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/549;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/629/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 52/198;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 29-33, 40-42, 50 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

of 1998; welcomed the selection of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to house the Global Mechanism; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/198).

98. Operational activities for development

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution in the context of the triennial policy review, and to make appropriate recommendations (resolution 50/120).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the need for effective follow-up to the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s; recognized the contribution to the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children of the mutual commitment of interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of official development assistance and 20 per cent of national budgets to basic social programmes; urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a matter of priority, with a view to reaching the goal of universal adherence established by the World Summit for Children; decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the preparation for the special session and on progress on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/186).

At its fifty-second session,[151] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of its resolution 50/120, as well as subsequent relevant decisions and resolutions of the Assembly and the Council, in the context of the triennial policy review, and make appropriate recommendations (resolution 52/203); recommended that the draft revised Guidelines be submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its fifty-third session in the context of the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; invited UNCTAD and the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of UNDP, as well as other relevant organizations, to undertake jointly further work on formulating concrete recommendations on the implementation of and follow-up to the San José Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Group of 77 at the South-South Conference on Trade, Investment and Finance; welcomed the contribution made by some countries to the Voluntary Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, and invited

[151] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 99):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/400, A/52/402 and A/52/431;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Strengthening field representation of the United Nations system" (A/52/45&) and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon (A/52/457/Add.1);
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/630;
(d) Resolutions 52/203 to 52/205 and decision 52/446;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 12, 13, 20, 22, 26, 46 AND 47;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

all countries, including developed countries, to contribute to the Trust Fund, decided to hold a one-day commemorative meeting at the beginning of the fifty-third session of the Assembly to mark the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical cooperation among Developing Countries; also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Commemorative meeting of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries" (see item 102); and requested the Secretary-General to incorporate into his report for the triennial policy review of operational activities for development, for consideration at the fifty-third session of the Assembly, an assessment and recommendations aimed at further strengthening the integration of the modalities of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries into the operational activities of the United Nations system (resolution 52/205).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/186 and 52/203).

99. Training and research

(a) United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in cooperation with UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXXVII)); and at its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council (decision 40/436). As of 1998, the Council reports directly to the Second Committee of the General Assembly in accordance with its programme of work (decision 52/454). The Council also reports annually to the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of the following members:

Professor Ingrid Moses (Australia) (Chairperson of the Council),* Mr. Faizah M. Al-Kharafi (Kuwait),** Mr. Yoginder K. Alagh (India),** Mr. Carlos Tunnermann Berheim (Nicaragua),** Mr. Josep M. Bricall (Spain),** Mr. Jose Joaquin Brunner Ried (Chile),* Ms. Ana Maria Cetto (Mexico),** Mr. Paolo Costa (Italy),* Ms. Elisabeth Croll (Great Britain),** Mr. E. U. Donald Ekong (Nigeria),* Mr. Salim El-Hoss (Lebanon),* Mr. Donald Gerth (United States of America),** Mr. Genady N. Golubev (Russian Federation),* Ms. Françoise Héritier-Auge (France),* Mr. Risto Ihamuotila (Finland),* Mr. Aleksandra Kornhauser (Slovenia),** Ms. Graça Machel

(Mozambique),* Ms. Valeria Merino-Dirani (Ecuador),* Mr. Ahmadou N'Diaye (Senegal),** Professor Quan Lin (China),** Mr. Jairam Reddy (South Africa),** Mr. Wichit Srisa-an (Thailand),** Ms. Françoise Thys-Clement (Belgium),** and Ambassador Chusei Yamada (Japan).**

* Term of office expires on 2 May 2001.

** Term of office expires on 2 May 2004.

Rector

Mr. Hans J. A. van Ginkel (Netherlands)

At its fifty-first session,[152] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the completion of the second medium-term perspective, 1990-1995, of the United Nations University and the ongoing work of formulating the third medium-term perspective for the period 1996-2001; requested the Secretary-General to continue his consideration of innovative measures to ensure the integration of the work of the University into all relevant activities of the system so that the United Nations system might draw more extensively upon the work of the University and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General to allow for the greater participation of the University in the work of the United Nations, and invited him to continue to encourage the participation, as appropriate, of the University in the activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary machinery; requested the Council and the Rector, taking into account resolution 49/124, to continue to make further efforts to ensure the efficiency and economy of the activities of the University as well as its financial transparency and accountability, and to intensify efforts to augment its Endowment Fund and to find innovative ways to mobilize operating contributions and other programme and project support (resolution 51/187).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University, Supplement No. 31 (A/53/31);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/187).

(b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

[152] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 99):

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/51/31);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/324;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/607;
(d) Resolution 51/187;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-8, 18, 28, 35 and 38;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121 and 51/188).

At its fifty-second session,[153] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the relevance of UNITAR; invited the Institute to strengthen its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and national, regional and international institutes; renewed its appeal to Governments and private institutions to give their generous financial and other support to the Institute; welcomed the initiative of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Director to explore the possibilities for the Institute to become a partner of the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes; requested the Board of Trustees to attract, to the extent possible, experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the preparation of the relevant training materials for the programmes and activities of the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/206).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Supplement No. 14 (A/53/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/206).

100. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

[153] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 100):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report approved by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, entitled "Completion of the restructuring of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/227" (A/52/367);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/492;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Training institutions in the United Nations system: programmes and activities" (A/52/599);

(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/631;

(e) Resolution 52/206;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 17, 41 and 49;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

At its fifty-second session,[154] in 1997, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/67, reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their natural resources, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 465 (1980) and 497 (1981), and reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss and depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expressed the hope that that issue would be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/207).

101. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 48/183). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/110). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the theme for the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty would be "Eradicating poverty is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind"; decided that the themes for 1997 and 1998 would be "Poverty, environment and development" and "Poverty, human rights and development", respectively, and that the themes for the remaining years of the Decade would be decided every two years, commencing in 1998; and decided that the objective of the Decade was to eradicate absolute poverty and reduce overall poverty substantially through national action and international cooperation (resolution 51/178).

[154] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 101):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/172-E/1997/71 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/632;
(c) Resolution 52/207;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 15, 20 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

At its fifty-second session,[155] the General Assembly noted decisions, measures and activities undertaken to eradicate poverty by countries and by organizations, agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as by non-governmental organizations and the entire civil society within the framework of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the first year of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty; renewed its recommendation that all Governments formulate or strengthen integrated poverty eradication strategies and policies and implement national poverty eradication plans or programmes in a participatory manner, to address the structural causes of poverty, encompassing action at local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, and stressed that those plans or programmes should establish, within each national context, strategies and affordable time-bound goals and targets for the substantial reduction of overall poverty and the eradication of absolute poverty; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on progress made in the implementation of measures, themes, recommendations and activities related to the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including recommendations for possible actions and initiatives for the rest of the Decade, as well as proposals for better coordination of actions taken by the United Nations system (resolution 52/193).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted that in many countries of the world, microcredit programmes have proved to be an effective tool in freeing people from the bondage of poverty and have led to their increasing participation in the mainstream economic and political process of society; called upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the funds and programmes and the regional commissions, as well as relevant international and regional financial institutions and donor agencies involved in the eradication of poverty, to explore including the microcredit approach in their programmes as a tool for the eradication of poverty and further developing, where appropriate, other microfinance instruments; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including funds and programmes and the World Bank, to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty in the follow-up to resolution 52/193 (resolution 52/194).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 52/193 and 52/194).

[155] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 97 (f)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/573;

(b) *Report on the World Social Situation, 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.1 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/628/Add.6;

(d) Resolutions 52/193 and 52/194;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38, 39, 43, 44, 46 and 48;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

102. Commemorative meeting of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries

At its fifty-second session,[156] the General Assembly decided to hold a one-day commemorative meeting at the beginning of its fifty-third session to mark the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and requested the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of UNDP to be responsible for the preparation and organization of the commemorative meeting, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Special Unit and in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, to incorporate into his report for the triennial policy review of operational activities for development (see item 98), for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-third session, an assessment and recommendations aimed at further strengthening the integration of the modalities of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries into the operational activities of the United Nations system, with a view to enhancing the global partnership in international development cooperation (resolution 52/205).

No advance documentation is expected.

103. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

International Year of Older Persons

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the Proclamation on Ageing, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, decided to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons (resolution 47/5).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/141).

At its fifty-second session,[157] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Operational framework for the International Year of Older Persons, 1999"; encouraged all States, the United Nations system and all other

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[156] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 99):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/400 and A/52/402;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/52/630;
- (c) Resolution 52/205;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/52/SR.3-9, 12, 13, 20, 22, 26, 46 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.77.

[157] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 102):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/52/60-E/1997/6);
  - (ii) Operational framework for the International Year of Older Persons, 1999 (A/52/328);
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/634;
- (d) Resolutions 52/80 and 52/83;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.3-6, 14, 16, 18, 24 and 28;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

actors to take advantage of the International Year of Older Persons to increase awareness of the challenge of the demographic ageing of societies, the individual and social needs of older persons, the contribution of older persons to societies and the need for a change in attitudes towards older persons; invited States to develop comprehensive strategies at the national, regional and local levels to meet the increase in demand for care and support for older persons as individuals, within their families and communities and within institutions; encouraged States, with the support of United Nations organizations, bodies and programmes and of non-governmental organizations to formulate policies and programmes on ageing with a view to offering older persons opportunities to utilize their experience and knowledge to promote a society for all ages based on solidarity between generations, so that they could contribute to and benefit from full participation in society; also encouraged States to establish a national focal point and formulate national programmes for the Year, bearing in mind the conceptual framework referred to in its resolution 50/141; called upon States to include a gender dimension in their national programmes for the Year; invited States to consider convening high-level and other meetings at the regional level to discuss the theme "A society for all ages"; emphasized that activities for the Year should be initiated primarily at the national level; invited national and international development agencies, bodies and international financial institutions to explore feasible approaches to improving the access of older persons to credit training and appropriate technologies for income generation and the participation of older persons in family enterprises, community enterprises and microenterprises; requested the Secretary-General to officially launch the International Year for Older Persons in 1998, on the occasion of the International Day of Older Persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the system-wide implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/80).

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its fifty-second session,[157] the General Assembly welcomed the initiative of the Government of Portugal to host the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, to be held at Lisbon from 8 to 12 August 1998, and took note with appreciation of the ongoing collaboration between the Government of Portugal and the United Nations, including its agencies, funds and programmes in that regard; recommended that the outcome of the third session of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations system be duly taken into account at the World Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to make the reports of the third session of the World Youth Forum and of the World Conference available to all Member States (resolution 52/83).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth (resolution 52/83);

(b) Report of the third session of the World Youth Forum (resolution 52/83).

104. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990 and the Ninth Congress at Cairo in 1995.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991, and approved the statement of principles and programme of action recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152, annex).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147 and 51/59 to 51/63).

At its fifty-second session,[158] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the crucial role it had to play in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice; also reaffirmed the priority of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in accordance with relevant resolutions, and requested the Secretary-General to further strengthen the Programme by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate; reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; called upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; called upon all relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies, to support technical operational activities in that field and to include such activities in their programmes; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in that field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/90).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/90).

[158] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 103):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/63 (A/52/295);

(ii) United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/52/327);

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/635;

(d) Resolutions 52/85 and 52/87 to 52/91;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.13-18, 24, 28 and 48;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-second session,[158] the General Assembly reiterated the need for strengthening the Institute's capacity to support a national mechanism for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; appealed to all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and in the elaboration and implementation of programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; and further requested him to make concrete proposals to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/89).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/89).

Follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, taking into account the views of all States on that matter (resolution 51/120).

At its fifty-second session,[158] the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General, submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session, on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime and on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime; reiterated the high priority accorded to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme as well as to its work on action against organized transnational crime in general and the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan in particular; urged States to continue making every effort possible to implement the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan fully; invited developing countries and countries with economies in transition to undertake action against organized transnational crime and to promote international cooperation in that field as priorities of their development efforts; requested the Secretary-General to continue his work on the central repository establishment pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/27 and to review the data submitted to the central repository and to take that data into account in developing model legislation against organized transnational crime as well as technical manuals for law enforcement and judicial personnel and for agencies engaged in preventive activities; decided to establish an inter-sessional open-ended international group of experts for the purpose of elaborating a preliminary draft of a possible comprehensive international convention against organized transnational crime, which would submit a report thereon to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session; and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to report through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the progress achieved in its work on that question (resolution 52/85).

Document: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3).

Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-second session,[158] the General Assembly decided that the Tenth Congress should be held in the year 2000 and that the following topics should be included in its provisional agenda, as recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session: (a) promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system; (b) international cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century; (c) effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new development; and (d) offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process; invited the Commission, as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses, to finalize, at its seventh session, all organizational arrangements for the Tenth Congress, including its dates and duration, documentation and venue; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up action to the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly, through the Commission at its seventh session (resolution 52/91).

Documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/53/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/91).

105. International drug control[1]

Global Programme of Action

The Secretary-General reports annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution 47/100).

At its fifty-second session,[159] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the Global Programme of Action; called upon States to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action; called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental organizations and all actors of civil society, notably non-governmental organizations, to cooperate more closely with and assist States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action; encouraged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, to take further steps to facilitate the efficient collection of data on the global problem of drug abuse; called upon Member States to continue to make efforts to provide systematic, precise and updated information to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the various ways in which the drug problem affected their economies; and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting,

[159] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 104):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session (A/52/296);
(c) Note by the Secretary-General on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 1998 on the question of narcotic drugs (A/52/336);
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/636;
(e) Resolution 52/92;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.13-18, 24, 28 and 29;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

to include in his annual report on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action recommendations on ways and means to improve implementation and provision of information by Member States (resolution 52/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/100 and 52/92).

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control: action by organizations of the United Nations system

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested that the System-Wide Action Plan be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis (resolution 48/112).

At its fifty-second session,[159] the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities; urged the United Nations organizations associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to collaborate further with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to integrate the drug control dimension and assistance into their programming and planning processes; and invited Member States to engage United Nations agencies and multilateral development banks in addressing the drug problem in all its aspects and to promote due consideration by governing bodies of requests for assistance for drug control programmes at the national level (resolution 52/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/112, A/53/129-E/1998/58).

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1998

At its fifty-second session,[159] the General Assembly urged all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; called upon all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities; requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *inter alia,* to continue to provide legal assistance to Member States that requested it in adjusting their national laws, policies and infrastructures to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as assistance in training personnel responsible for applying the new laws; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its fifty-third session an updated report on the status of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (resolution 52/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/92).

106. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 1 May 1998, 161 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, and 19 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),* Ms. Ayse Feride Acar (Turkey),** Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),* Ms. Desiree Patricia Bernard (Guyana),* Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),** Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),** Ms. Miriam Yolanda Estrada Castillo (Ecuador),* Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),* Ms. Yolanda Ferrer Gómez (Cuba),** Ms. Aída González Martínez (Mexico),** Ms. Sunaryati Hartono (Indonesia),* Ms. Aurora Javate de Dios (Philippines),* Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),** Ms. Yung-Chung Kim (Republic of Korea),** Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),* Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),** Ms. Anne Lise Ryel (Norway),** Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany),** Ms. Carmel Shalev (Israel),* Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)** and Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

Ms. Antonia Guvava (Zimbabwe) and Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan) were to be approved by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its nineteenth session, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 7, of the Convention, to fill the remainder of the terms of office of Ms. Tendai Ruth Bare (Zimbabwe) and Ms. Ginko Sato (Japan), who had resigned.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its eighteenth session in New York from 19 January to 6 February, and its nineteenth session from 19 June to 10 July 1997.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164 and 50/202).

At its fifty-first session,[160] the General Assembly approved the request made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and supported by the States parties to the Convention for additional meeting time so as to allow the Committee to hold two sessions annually, each of three weeks' duration, preceded by a pre-session working group, for an interim period starting in 1997; and requested the Secretary-General to submit

[160] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 103):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/51/3/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/51/38);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: A/51/277 and Corr.1;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/612;

(e) Resolution 51/68;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.13-18, 29, 35, 40, 42 and 46;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/68).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/53/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolutions 45/124 and 51/68).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth, forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions (resolution 40/104), decision 41/426 and resolutions 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107 and 50/166).

At its fifty-second session,[161] the General Assembly welcomed the operationalization of the Trust Fund in Support of Action to Eliminate Violence against Women; requested the United Nations Development Fund for Women to disseminate information on best practices and strategic interventions funded under that initiative; encouraged the United Nations Development Fund for Women to continue to mobilize resources for its activities and urged all Member States to contribute and to consider increasing their contributions to it; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 52/94).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolutions 39/125 and 52/94).

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), and subsequently at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 50/167 and 51/66).

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[161] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 105):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/52/38/Rev.1);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/52/326);

  (ii) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/52/337);

  (iii) Traffic in women and girls (A/52/355);

  (iv) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/52/408);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/52/300;

(e) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/637;

(f) Resolutions 52/94, 52/96, 52/98 and 52/99 and decision 52/420;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.7-12, 18, 24, 28-31 and 37;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

At its fifty-second session,[161] the General Assembly welcomed actions undertaken by Governments to implement the provisions on trafficking in women and girls contained in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and called upon Governments, particularly those of countries of origin, transit and destination: to undertake immediate action or to strengthen efforts in their implementation, including through sustained bilateral, regional and international cooperation, to criminalize trafficking in women and girls in all its forms, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, and to develop systematic data-collection methods; invited various United Nations bodies to address the subject; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/98).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/98).

Status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly considers this issue every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-second session,[161] the General Assembly reaffirmed the goal of 50/50 gender distribution by the year 2000 in all categories of posts within the United Nations system; welcomed the personal commitment of the Secretary-General to meeting that goal; called upon the Secretary-General to implement fully and monitor the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000); requested him to ensure that individual managers were held accountable for implementing the strategic plan within their areas of responsibility and to enable the Focal Point for Women effectively to monitor and facilitate progress on its implementation; also requested the Secretary-General to continue his work to create a gender-sensitive work environment; strongly encouraged Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender distribution by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, including by providing statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system (resolution 52/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/96).

Traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls

At its fifty-second session,[161] the General Assembly welcomed the progress achieved by a number of Governments in their struggle against harmful traditional or customary practices, and the work carried out in that regard by various United Nations bodies and by non-governmental organizations; called upon all States to implement their international commitments in that field; to ratify, if they had not yet done so, the relevant human rights treaties, and to respect and fully implement their obligations under such treaties; to intensify efforts to raise awareness of and to mobilize international and national public opinion concerning the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and other traditional practices affecting the health of women and girls; to develop and implement national legislation and policies prohibiting such practices; to support women's organizations working on those issues and to cooperate with relevant United Nations bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/99).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/99).

107. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session at the request of the Philippines (A/50/232). At that session, the General Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42). The Assembly considered the item at the same session, and at its fifty-first session (resolutions 50/203 and 51/69).

At its fifty-second session,[162] the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives and actions taken towards the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action and called for further steps and efforts in that regard; welcomed the adoption, by the Economic and Social Council, of agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system and endorsed the definition, set of principles and specific recommendations for gender mainstreaming contained therein; invited the Secretary-General and bodies of the United Nations to take steps in accordance with the agreed conclusions; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for the Advancement of Women could play a catalytic role in support of gender mainstreaming in the new Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the Secretariat and through policy advisory services at the request of Governments; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that resident coordinators, in the execution of their mandates, fully incorporate a gender perspective; decided to convene, in the year 2000, a high-level plenary review to appraise and assess the progress achieved in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the Platform of Action, five years after its adoption, and to consider further actions and initiatives; decided also that the Commission on the Status of Women should serve as the preparatory committee for the high-level review open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (resolution 52/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/100).

[162] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 106):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/281;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/638;
(c) Resolution 52/100;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.7-12, 18, 24, 28, 30, 39 and 43;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

108. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149 and 51/71).

At its fifty-second session,[163] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed deep concern at the serious consequences of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the receiving countries and at instances where the fundamental principle of asylum was jeopardized; expressed strong support for those African Governments and local populations that continue to accept the additional burden imposed upon them by increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons; called upon UNHCR and other concerned entities to intensify protection activities, with particular attention paid to meeting the special needs of refugee women and children; appealed to all concerned actors to create conditions that could facilitate the voluntary return, early rehabilitation and reintegration of refugees; encouraged UNHCR to continue to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in emergency humanitarian situations in Africa; urged the international community to continue to fund the Office's general refugee programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 52/101).

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[163] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 107):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/52/12);

(b) Report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on the work of its forty-eighth session: Supplement No. 12A (A/52/12/Add.1);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/52/273);

(ii) Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States (A/52/274 and Corr.1);

(iii) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/52/360);

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/639;

(e) Resolutions 52/101, 52/102 and 52/105;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.23-26, 31, 32, 37 and 41;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/53/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/53/12/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/101).

Follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States

The comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees displaced persons and related migratory movements was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 48/113, 49/173, 50/151 and 51/70).

At its fifty-second session,[163] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, noted the positive results achieved by UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference; called upon States and interested international organizations to provide support for the practical implementation of the Programme of Action; called upon Governments of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States to continue to strengthen their commitment to human rights and refugee protection principles; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 52/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/102).

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The question of assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 49/172, 50/150 and 51/73).

At its fifty-second session,[163] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed deep concern at the continued plight of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon UNHCR, in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, to incorporate into its programmes policies aimed at preventing refugee family separation and to exert maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and to expedite reunification with their families; called upon States and other parties to armed conflict to respect international humanitarian law and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which accord special attention and treatment to children affected by armed conflict; condemned all acts of exploitation of unaccompanied minors; called upon all actors concerned to mobilize adequate assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors in the areas of relief, education, health and psychological rehabilitation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the resolution, and to give special attention to the girl-child in that report (resolution 52/105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/105).

109. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990.

In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of 10 experts; they are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. On 12 December 1995, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention adopted an amendment to article 43 increasing the membership of the Committee to 18 experts. This amendment, which was further approved by the General Assembly on 21 December 1995 (resolution 50/155), will enter into force when it has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States parties. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francesco Paolo Fulci (Italy),** Mrs. Judith Karp (Israel),* Mr. Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation),* Miss Sandra Prunella Mason (Barbados),*, Mrs. Nafsiah Mboi (Indonesia),** Mrs. Esther Margaret Queen Mokhuane (South Africa),** Mrs. Awa N'Deye Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),* Mrs. Lisbeth Palme (Sweden),* Mr. Ghassan Salim Rabah (Lebanon)** and Mrs. Marilia Sardenberg (Brazil).**

* Term of office expires on 28 February 1999.

** Term of office expires on 28 February 2001.

At its fifty-second session,[164] the General Assembly called upon States parties to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to the Convention by a two-thirds majority of States parties could be reached as soon as possible; called upon States parties to ensure that the education of the child should be carried out in accordance with article 29 of the Convention; also called upon States parties, in accordance with their obligation under article 42, to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known to adults and children alike; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention and the problems addressed in the resolution (resolution 52/107).

As at 20 April 1998, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 191 States. In addition, one other State has signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/107).

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

In accordance with article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on its activities every two years.

[164] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 108):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/348 and A/52/523;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/52/482);

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/640;

(d) Resolution 52/107 and decision 52/421;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.19-22, 28, 35, 37 and 39;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly took note of two reports of the Secretary-General (decision 52/421).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Supplement No. 41 (A/53/41).

Protection of children affected by armed conflict

At its fifty-second session,[164] the General Assembly welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflict on children for a period of three years; encouraged the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide support to the Special Representative; and invited Governments, the specialized agencies and relevant United Nations bodies to cooperate with the Special Representative and to contribute to his work, including to his annual report (resolution 52/107, sect. IV).

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflict on children; called upon all States to participate constructively in the negotiations on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict with the aim of an early agreement on the text; and invited Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, and other relevant organizations to contribute to the work of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1998/76, sect. IV).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative on the impact of armed conflict on children (resolution 52/107, sect. IV).

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its fifty-second session,[164] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; expressed its support for her work; requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and requested all States to implement measures in line with those outlined in the Declaration and Agenda for Action of the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (resolution 52/107, sect. III).

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, welcomed the measures taken by Governments to implement the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; called upon all States to participate constructively in the negotiations on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with the aim of an early agreement on the text; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with all necessary assistance and to urge all relevant parts of the United Nations system to provide her with comprehensive reporting to make the full discharge of her mandate possible and to enable her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session (Commission resolution 1998/107, sect. III).

Also at its fifty-second session,[164] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective

elimination of all forms of exploitative child labour, and to assess and examine systematically the magnitude, nature and causes of the exploitation of child labour and to develop and implement strategies for combating those practices; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the rights of the child to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the problems of exploitation of child labour (resolution 52/107, sects. VI and VIII).

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, when reporting on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/107, to cooperate closely with relevant actors and United Nations specialized agencies, in particular ILO and UNICEF, in order to provide information on initiatives aimed at eliminating the exploitation of child labour and to recommend ways and means to improve cooperation at the national and international levels in that field (Commission resolution 1998/107, sect VI).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/107, sect. VI);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 52/107, sect. VI).

110. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this item at its forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157 and 51/78).

At its fifty-second session,[165] the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, to its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade; and recommended that the Secretary-General ensure coordinated follow-up to the recommendations concerning indigenous people of relevant world conferences (resolution 52/108).

The Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/163, 49/214 and 50/157, all of which concern the Decade. In accordance with resolution 48/163, the Secretary-General was requested to establish a voluntary fund for the Decade and was authorized to accept and administer voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other private institutions and individuals for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade.

[165] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 109):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/509;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/641;
(c) Resolution 52/108;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.32, 39 and 43;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (decision 49/458 and resolution 52/108).

111. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)).

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly requested those States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report concerning the status of the Convention (resolution 51/80).

As at 1 May 1998, 150 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/80).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),* Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),* Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),* Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),** Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),** Ms. Gay McDougall (United States of America),** Mr. Peter Nobel (Sweden),** Mr. Yuri A. Rechetov (Russian Federation),* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),** Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),** Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador),* Mr.Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),** Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)* and Mrs. Deci Zou (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 2000.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2002.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-second session,[166] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions; commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention; and called upon States parties to fulfil their obligations, under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention (resolution 52/110).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/53/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its fifty-second session,[166] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment to the Convention concerning the financing of the Committee and to notify the Secretary-General expeditiously in writing of their agreement to the amendment; strongly appealed to all states parties that were in arrears to fulfil their outstanding financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and decided to consider at its fifty-third session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee (resolution 52/110, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/110, sect. II).

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination

At its fifty-second session,[166] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to continue his exchange of views with Member States, relevant mechanisms, related United Nations organs and specialized agencies in order to further their effectiveness and mutual cooperation; expressed its profound concern at and unequivocal condemnation of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, of propaganda, activities and organizations based on doctrines of superiority of one race or group of persons, and of manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrant workers and members of their families, persons belonging to minorities, and members of vulnerable groups in any societies;

[166] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 110):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/52/18);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/52/463);
  - (ii) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/52/528);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/52/471);
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/642;
- (f) Resolutions 52/109 to 52/111;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.27-29, 35, 37 and 49;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

encouraged Governments to take appropriate measures to eradicate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; categorically deplored the misuse of print, audio-visual and electronic media and new communication technologies, including the Internet, to incite violence motivated by racial hatred; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/109).

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1998/79) and expressed its full support and appreciation for his work and for its continuation; urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur with a view to enabling him to fulfil his mandate to examine incidents of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, any form of discrimination, *inter alia*, against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, xenophobia, Negrophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance; and requested the Special Rapporteur to make the fullest use of all appropriate sources of information, including country visits and evaluation of the mass media, and to elicit responses from Governments with regard to allegations (Commission resolution 1998/26).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 52/109).

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed, on 20 December 1993, the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 48/91), and at its forty-ninth session, adopted the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade contained in the annex to resolution 49/146.

At its fifty-second session,[166] the General Assembly, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give a high priority to the follow-up of programmes and activities for combating racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session concrete proposals on how to ensure the financial and personnel resources required for the implementation of the Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to accord the highest priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade; (b) to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination; and (c) to submit proposals to the Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade (resolution 52/111).

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, recognized the laudable and generous efforts by donors that had made contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, but felt that those financial contributions had proved inadequate and that the General Assembly should consider all ways and means of financing the Programme of Action, including through the United Nations regular budget; urged the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a detailed report on the financial and personnel resources required for

the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (Commission resolution 1998/26, sects. II and III).

World Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

At its fifty-second session,[166] the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, not later than the year 2001; also decided that the Commission on Human Rights would act as the preparatory committee for the World Conference and that its deliberations should be open-ended, allowing for the full participation of all States Members of the United Nations, members of specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with established practice; requested Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and other human rights mechanisms to assist the preparatory committee, to undertake reviews, to submit recommendations concerning the World Conference and the preparations therefor to the preparatory committee through the Secretary-General, and to participate actively in the Conference; and called upon States and regional organizations to hold national or regional meetings or to take other initiatives in preparation for the World Conference, and requested the regional preparatory meetings to submit reports to the preparatory committee on the outcome of their deliberations (resolution 52/111).

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, decided to create an open-ended working group of the Commission to meet during the fifty-fifth session in order to review and formulate proposals for consideration by the Commission and possible forwarding to the Preparatory Committee at its first session; recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to designate the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as Secretary-General of the World Conference who, in that capacity, would assume the main responsibility for the preparations for the Conference; invited the Secretary-General of the World Conference to carry out consultations with States aimed at determining the date and venue for the Conference; urged the High Commissioner for Human Rights to help States and regional organizations to convene national and regional meetings or undertake other initiatives, including at the expert level, to prepare for the World Conference; invited non-governmental organizations to participate fully in the preparatory process and to make concrete proposals regarding actions to be undertaken in future, aimed at the fight against the scourge of racism, and to submit their recommendations to the Preparatory Committee through the High Commissioner; invited the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Subcommission for Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to participate in the preparatory process and to contribute to the work of the Preparatory Committee; invited the relevant bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional and international organizations to contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the Conference; recommended that the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination be focused towards the preparatory process for the World Conference and that the High Commissioner for Human Rights organize symposiums, seminars and worldwide consultations in 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 on racism; and recommended that the General Assembly declare the year 2001 a year of mobilization against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance aimed

at drawing the world's attention to the objectives of the World Conference (Commission resolution 1998/26).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/111).

112. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-second session,[167] the General Assembly reaffirmed that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; called upon all States that had not yet done so to consider taking the necessary action to sign or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries; urged all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/112).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the rights of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the rights to self-determination, resulting from military intervention, aggression or occupation (resolution 52/113).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/113);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries (resolution 52/112).

113. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

[167] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 111):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/485;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/495;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/643;
(d) Resolutions 52/112 and 52/113;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.27-29, 35, 37 and 43;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America),* Mrs. Christine Chanet (France),* Lord Colville (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Omran El Shafei (Egypt),* Mrs. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),** Mrs. Pilar Gaitan de Pombo (Colombia),** Mr. Eckart Klein (Germany),* Mr. David Kretzmer (Israel),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mrs. Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),* Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),** Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),* Mr. Martin Scheinin (Finland),** Mr. Danilo Türk (Slovenia),** Mr. Maxwell Yalden (Canada)** and Mr. Abdallah Zakhia (Lebanon).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/53/40).

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (resolution 260 A (III)). The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. In accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee, the Assembly considers the status of the Convention on a biennial basis, in even-numbered years.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 52/428).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-first session,[168] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 51/86).

As at 1 May 1998, 104 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/86).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),* Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),* Mr. Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),** Mr. González Poblete (Chile),* Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Mr. Antonio Silva Henriques Gaspar (Portugal),** Mr. Bent Sørensen (Denmark),** Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation),** Mr. Yu Mengjia (China)** and Mr. Bostjan Zupancic (Slovenia).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2001.

The Committee held its nineteenth and twentieth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 10 to 24 November 1997 and from 4 to 22 May 1998. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-first session,[168] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the convention as a matter of priority; invited all States ratifying or acceding to become parties to the Convention and those States which were parties to the Convention and which had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20, urged States parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Convention; and urged all States parties to the Convention to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible (resolution 51/86).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/53/44).

[168] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (a)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/51/36/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/51/40);
(c) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/51/44);
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/51/426);
  (ii) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/51/465);
(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the seventh meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies (A/51/482);
(f) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619/Add.1;
(g) Resolutions 51/86 and 51/88;
(h) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.36, 37, 42, 43, 45, 46 and 49;
(i) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151).

At its fifty-first session,[168] the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had already contributed to the Fund; appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund; requested the Secretary-General to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-third session on the operations of the Fund (resolution 51/86).

At its fifty-second session,[169] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee against Torture and the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (decision 52/423).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/151 and 51/86).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its fifty-second session,[169] the General Assembly called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would enter into force at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session an updated report on the status of the Convention (resolution 52/115).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-fourth session (Commission resolution 1998/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/115).

[169] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/52/40);
- (b) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/52/44);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/52/359);
  - (ii) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/52/387);
  - (iii) Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (A/52/445);
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 52/115, 52/117 and 52/118 and decision 52/423;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.30, 31, 35, 37, 39, 43-45, 47 and 48;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its fifty-first session,[168] the General Assembly decided to convene, during its fifty-third session, a one-day plenary meeting, on 10 December 1998, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 51/88).

At its fifty-second session,[169] the General Assembly welcomed the activities undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to contribute to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration; invited Governments and the international community to continue to review and assess the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Declaration; and invited the human rights treaty bodies to give appropriate attention, within their mandates and methods of work, to the fiftieth anniversary and to reflect on their possible contribution to the preparations (resolution 52/117).

No advance documentation is expected.

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178, 50/170 and 51/87).

At its fifty-second session,[169] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on their eighth meeting (A/52/507, annex) and took note of their conclusions and recommendations; emphasized the need to ensure financing and adequate staff and information resources for the operations of the treaty bodies; called upon the Secretary-General to complete as soon as possible the detailed analytical study comparing the provisions of the United Nations human rights instruments which was being prepared with a view to identifying duplication of reporting required under those instruments; requested the Secretary-General to compile in a single volume all the general guidelines regarding the form and content of reports to be submitted by States parties that had been issued by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture; endorsed the request of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies that the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat prepare a study, for use by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the treaty bodies, analysing what each treaty body had done to incorporate gender perspectives into its work and making practical suggestions about what each could do to further incorporate gender perspectives; welcomed the request of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to hold an extraordinary three-day meeting early in 1998 to pursue the reform process aimed at improving the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on measures taken to implement the resolution, on obstacles to its implementation and on measures taken or planned to ensure financing and adequate staff and information resources for the effective operation of the human rights treaty bodies; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report information on the implementation

of the revised plan of action to strengthen the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the plan of action to strengthen the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a detailed explanation of the basis for the payment of honoraria to the members of the human rights treaty bodies and suggestions to improve coherence in that regard; and decided to continue giving priority consideration at its fifty-third session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/118).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-fourth session (Commission resolution 1998/27).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/118);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the ninth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies (resolution 52/118), A/53/125; and of the tenth meeting (resolution 52/118).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its fifty-first session,[170] the General Assembly strongly condemned once again all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continued to take place throughout the world; noted the important role the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions had played towards the elimination of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session an interim report on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 51/92).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (resolution 51/92).

[170] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (b)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/51/480);
  - (ii) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights (A/51/558);
  - (iii) Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/51/561);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter addressed to him by the Director-General of UNESCO, attaching the final report on the United Nations Year for Tolerance, containing a Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and a Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995) (A/51/201);
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619/Add.2;
- (d) Resolutions 51/92, 51/94, 51/95, 51/97, 51/102 and 51/105;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.38-56;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its fifty-first session,[170] the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to that end; requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he takes to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration and to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution; and decided to consider the question of enforced disappearances, and in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/94).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/94).

Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare for the conclusion of the Year a declaration of principles and a programme of action as a follow-up to the Year, and to submit them to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 49/213).

At its fifty-first session,[170] the General Assembly took note of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the Follow-up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance, adopted by UNESCO in 1995; invited Member States to observe the International Day for Tolerance annually on 16 November; requested UNESCO to make reports available to the Assembly on a biennial basis on the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action; and decided to consider the question of the follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/95).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 51/95).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its fifty-first session,[170] the General Assembly reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constituted a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action was therefore required to eliminate them; invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, to give appropriate attention to the question of human rights and extreme poverty; and decided to consider the question further at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/97).

No advance documentation is expected.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-first session,[170] the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

and to include therein the results of the action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 51/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/102).

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

At its fifty-first session,[170] the General Assembly reiterated that all peoples had the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State had the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity; and requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means for the strengthening of United Nations actions in the field of human rights, including the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the issue to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/105).

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly reiterated that request (resolution 52/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/105 and 52/131).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments; rejected unilateral coercive measures with all their extraterritorial effects as tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries; called upon Member States that had initiated such measures to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they were party by revoking such measures at the earliest time possible; urged the Commission on Human Rights to take fully into account the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures in its task concerning the implementation of the right

[171] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights (A/52/469 and Add.1);
  (ii) Strengthening of the rule of law (A/52/475);
  (iii) Situation of human rights in Cambodia (A/52/489);
  (iv) Situation of United Nations personnel and their families (A/52/548 and Corr.1);
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Right to development (A/52/473);
  (ii) Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (A/52/477 and Add.1);
  (iii) Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/52/567);
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.2;
(d) Resolutions 52/120 to 52/122, 52/125 to 52/127, 52/131 and 52/134 to 52/136 and decision 52/424;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.33-50;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

to development; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging her functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development, to give urgent consideration to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to bring resolution 52/120 to the attention of all Member States, to seek their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations, and to submit accordingly a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/120).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/120).

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/121).

No advance documentation is expected.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly reaffirmed that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief was a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination; urged States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provided adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief was violated, as well as to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respected different religions and beliefs and did not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs; called upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for those purposes; expressed its grave concern at any attack upon religious places, sites and shrines, and called upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines were fully respected and protected; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/122).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 52/122).

Strengthening of the rule of law

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took not with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the rule of law, affirmed that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights remained the focal point for coordinating system-wide attention on human rights, democracy and the rule of law; noted that the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the field of Human Rights administered by the Office did not have sufficient funds to provide any substantial financial assistance to national projects that had a direct impact on the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law in countries

that were committed to those ends but that faced economic hardship; welcomed the dialogue initiated by the High Commissioner with other relevant bodies and programmes of the United Nations system aiming at the enhancement of system-wide coordination of assistance in human rights, democracy and the rule of law and encouraged the High Commissioner to continue that dialogue; requested the High Commissioner to accord high priority to the technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Office with regard to the rule of law; took note with appreciation of the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General that an analysis be undertaken of technical cooperation provided by the United Nations in the field of human rights with the aim of formulating recommendations for inter-agency coordination, funding and allocation of responsibilities in order to improve efficiency and complementarity of action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the results of the contacts established in accordance with the resolution, as well as on any other developments pertaining to the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 52/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/125).

Protection of United Nations personnel

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States to respect and ensure respect for the human rights of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation and to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of those personnel; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the situation of United Nations and other personnel carrying out such activities who were imprisoned, missing or held in a country against their will, on cases that had been successfully settled and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/126).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/126).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/127).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/177).

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the steps taken by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and to develop public information activities in the field of human rights; urged all Governments to contribute further to the implementation of the Plan of Action by establishing broadly representative national committees for human rights education responsible for the development of comprehensive, effective and sustainable national plans of action for human rights education and information; called upon Governments, in accordance with their national conditions, to accord priority to the dissemination in their relevant national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants

on Human Rights and other human rights instruments, human rights materials and training manuals, as well as reports of States parties under the human rights treaties, and to provide information and education in those languages on the practical ways in which national and international institutions and procedures might be utilized to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to coordinate and harmonize human rights education and information strategies within the United Nations system, including the implementation of the Plan of Action; encouraged the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to support national capacities for human rights education and information through its technical cooperation programme in the field of human rights; stressed the need for close collaboration between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office of Communications and Public Information in the implementation of the Plan of Action and the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the need to harmonize their activities with those of other international organizations such as UNESCO in the project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" and the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 52/127).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights considered the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (Commission resolution 1998/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/127).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly called upon Member States, intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies to continue to carry out constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/134).

No advance documentation is expected.

The situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia, to ensure adequate resources for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously; took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, in particular his concerns for a legislative framework for the forthcoming national elections and his concerns about the problem of impunity, the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, the use of torture, the administration of prisons and the ill-treatment of prisoners, and child prostitution and trafficking; urged the Government to respond as soon as possible; expressed grave concern about numerous instances of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial executions, torture, including rape, illegal arrest and detention, and called upon the Government to prosecute those responsible; emphasized the continuing problem of

impunity; strongly urged the Government to promote and uphold the effective functioning of multi-party democracy; supported the Secretary-General's efforts in monitoring the return of political leaders to the country; welcomed the proposed measures outlined by the Government in its comments on the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its fifty-first session to ensure that the forthcoming national elections were free and fair; emphasized the need for the legislative framework for the elections, in accordance with established international standards, to be agreed upon and adopted by the National Assembly; strongly encouraged the Government to establish an independent body to supervise the holding of the elections, to ensure that the elections were free, fair and credible and to ensure that the Constitutional Council would be convened in order to resolve election disputes; endorsed the comments of the Special Representative that the most serious human rights violations in Cambodia in recent history had been committed by the Khmer Rouge and that their crimes, including the taking and killing of hostages, had continued to the present, and noted with concern that no Khmer Rouge leader had been brought to account for his crimes; requested the Secretary-General to examine the request by the Cambodian authorities for assistance in responding to past serious violations of Cambodian and international law; urged the Government to take concrete action to combat child prostitution and trafficking and to work with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund and non-governmental organizations to develop an action plan; expressed grave concern at the devastating consequences and destabilizing effects of the use of anti-personnel landmines on Cambodian society; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/135).

Right to development

At its 1997 substantive session, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/72 on the right to development, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the provisions of Commission resolution 1997/72 (Council decision 1997/276).

At its fifty-second session,[171] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the right to development for every human person and all peoples in all countries, in particular the developing countries, as an integral part of fundamental human rights; recognized that the Declaration on the Right to Development constituted an integral link between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action through its elaboration of a holistic vision integrating economic, social and cultural rights with civil and political rights; reiterated its commitment to implementing the results of the World Conference on Human Rights; called upon the Commission on Human Rights to consider carefully the report of the second session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts to elaborate a strategy for the implementation and promotion of the right to development; noted the efforts made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights within her mandate, and encouraged her to continue the coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights

at its fifty-fourth session and the Assembly at its fifty-third session of the activities of the organizations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, as well as obstacles identified by them to the realization of the right to development; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and called upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the future course of action on the question (resolution 52/136).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-fourth session, in 1998 (Commission resolution 1998/72).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/136).

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for his interim report (A/52/484), and urged the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and to ensure his access to Myanmar, without preconditions, in order to allow him fully to discharge his mandate; requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Myanmar in order to assist in the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/137).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the

[172] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (c)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/502, A/52/515 and A/52/587;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/472, A/52/476, A/52/479, A/52/484, A/52/486 and Add.1/Rev.1, A/52/490, A/52/493, A/52/496, A/52/499, A/52/505, A/52/510, A/52/522, A/52/527 and A/52/583;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.3;
(d) Resolutions 52/137 to 52/142 and 52/144 to 52/147 and decision 52/425;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.33-50;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully and to pursue all efforts to ensure that the Special Rapporteur was authorized to visit Myanmar; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (Commission resolution 1998/63).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/137);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1998/63).

The situation of human rights in Haiti

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly took note of the report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti (E/CN.4/1997/89 and A/52/499) and the recommendations contained therein; welcomed and bore in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme of technical cooperation aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of Haiti in the field of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the programme to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/138).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights noted with satisfaction the renewal by the General Assembly, in its resolution 52/196 B of 31 July 1997, of the mandate of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti; invited the independent expert to inform the Assembly at its fifty-third session and the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session about the development of the human rights situation in Haiti; and invited the Special Rapporteur on violence against women to consider favourably the invitation by the Government of Haiti to visit the country (Commission resolution 1998/58).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the programme of technical cooperation prepared by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 52/138);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti (Commission resolution 1998/58).

Situation of human rights in Kosovo

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly expressed its deep concern about all violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Kosovo, in particular the repression of the ethnic Albanian population and discrimination against it, as well as acts of violence in Kosovo; called upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take all necessary measures to bring to an immediate end all human rights violations against ethnic Albanians and to allow the establishment of genuine democratic institutions in Kosovo; urged the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to pursue constructive dialogue with the representatives of ethnic Albanians of Kosovo; urged the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the immediate unconditional return of the long-term mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Kosovo, as called for in Security Council resolution 855 (1993); requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to seek ways and means, including through consultations with the United Nations High

Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant regional organizations, to establish an adequate international monitoring presence in Kosovo; and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; emphasized that improvement in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Kosovo would assist the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to establish the full range of relations with the international community; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in Kosovo at its fifty-third session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/139).

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed deep concern at the serious, widespread and continuing violations of human rights in the Sudan, and its outrage at the use by all parties to the conflict of military force to disrupt relief efforts; called for an end to slavery and slave-like principles in the Sudan; urged the Government to provide adequate security for all special rapporteurs, and to allow unimpeded access for international human rights and humanitarian organizations; urged the placement of United Nations human rights monitors in the country and full respect for international humanitarian law; called for a halt to aerial bombardment of civilian targets and practices which violate the human rights of women and girls; extended its full support to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/140).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 52/140).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein (A/52/476); strongly condemned the massive and extremely grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, resulting in an all-pervasive repression and oppression sustained by broad-based discrimination and widespread terror; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in Iraq at its fifty-third session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission (resolution 52/141).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and requested him to submit an interim report on human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session;

and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq (Commission resolution 1998/65).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1998/65).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Special Representative (A/52/472, annex); expressed its concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its fifty-third session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 52/142).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Representative (E/CN.4/1998/59 and Add.1); decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54, for a further year; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Commission resolution 1998/80).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1998/80).

The situation of human rights in Nigeria

The General Assembly began consideration of the situation of human rights in Nigeria at its fiftieth session, in 1995. At that session, the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in Nigeria; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake discussions with the Government of Nigeria and to report on progress in the implementation of the resolution and on the possibilities for the international community to offer practical assistance to Nigeria in achieving the restoration of democratic rule (resolution 50/199).

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Nigeria; also welcomed the note by the Secretary-General concerning the discharge of his good offices mandate, and requested him, in cooperation with the Commonwealth, to continue to undertake further discussion with the Government of Nigeria and to report on progress in the implementation of the resolution and on the possibilities for the international community to offer practical assistance to Nigeria in achieving the restoration

of democratic rule and the full enjoyment of human rights; called upon the Government of Nigeria to cooperate fully with the Commission on Human Rights and its mechanisms; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-third session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/144).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report on the situation on human rights in Nigeria submitted by the Special Rapporteur; decided to extend his mandate for a further year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session and to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully (Commission resolution 1998/64).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/144);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1998/64).

The situation of human rights in Afghanistan

Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1984, requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). Since then the mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually with a request to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission.

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (A/52/493, annex) and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-third session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 52/145).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to consider submitting a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (Commission resolution 1998/70).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1998/70).

The situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its third special session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur, for an initial period of one year, to investigate at first hand the human rights situation in Rwanda and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights there; and requested the Special Rapporteur to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on the situation

of human rights in the country, including his recommendations for bringing violations and abuses to an end and preventing future violations and abuses (Commission resolution S-3/1).

At its fifty-second session,[172] in 1997, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (A/52/486, annex and A/486/Add.1/Rev.1, annex) and the report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights (A/52/522, annex); called upon all States to contribute urgently to the costs of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda and to work for lasting solutions to its financing problems, including through the regular budget of the United Nations; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the activities and findings of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/146).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, Mr. Michel Moussalli. At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the report of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda; commended the Special Representative for his work, decided to extend his mandate for a further year, requested him to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session; and requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit reports on the work of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (Commission resolution 1998/69).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (resolution 52/146);

(b) Report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1998/69).

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Council decision 1992/305). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-second session,[172] the General Assembly expressed its serious concern about continuing human rights violations within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the delays in fully implementing the human rights provisions of the Peace Agreement; condemned in the strongest terms the continued forcible expulsion of individuals from their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the practice of destroying the homes of those previously forcibly expelled, and called for the immediate arrest and punishment of individuals engaged in those actions; called upon all parties and States in the region to ensure that the promotion of human rights, including the fulfilment of their respective human rights obligations by the parties to the Peace Agreement, as well as the strengthening of national institutions, would be a central element in the new civilian structure implementing the Peace Agreement, as promised at the peace implementation meetings held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 and at Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997; called upon the Government of the Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to undertake substantially greater efforts to institute democratic norms, especially in regard to the promotion and protection of free and independent media, and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; urgently demanded that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) take immediate action to put an end to the repression of, and to prevent violence against, non-Serb populations in Kosovo, including acts of harassment, beatings, torture, warrantless searches, arbitrary detention and unfair trials, and also to respect the rights of minority groups in the Sandjak region and in Vojvodina; called upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to undertake greater efforts to strengthen its adherence to democratic norms, especially in regard to the promotion and protection of free and independent media, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium to ensure that the reintegration of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium to ensure that the reintegration of Eastern Slavonia occurs peacefully and with respect for the human rights of all residents and returning displaced persons and refugees; strongly urged the Government of the Republic of Croatia to allow the expeditious voluntary return of all refugees, including those from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and of displaced persons, and to take all appropriate measures to secure their safety and human rights; insisted that all authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperate fully with the Commission on Human Rights for Bosnia and Herzegovina, created under annex 6 of the Peace Agreement; strongly condemned the continuing refusal of the authorities of the Republika Srpska and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to arrest and surrender indicted war criminals known to be present in their territories, as they had agreed to do; and decided to continue its examination of the question at its fifty-third session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 52/147).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights stressed the crucial role that human rights questions had to play in the success of the Peace Agreement, and underlined the obligations of the parties under the Framework Agreement to secure to all persons within their jurisdiction the highest level of international norms and standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms; welcomed progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina in some areas towards implementation of the Peace Agreement and towards the improvement in respect for human rights as demonstrated by the important work of the Office of the Federation Ombudsmen, some positive developments in the Republika Srpska since the formation of the new government, the voluntary surrender of persons indicted by the Tribunal, improvement in freedom of movement in some areas, and generally full and free access to the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for international institutions and organizations; called upon the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to reverse the effects of "ethnic cleansing", to allow freedom of movement and the return, especially "minority return", of refugees and displaced persons to their places of origin, and to cease immediately actions that undermine the right to return; called upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to undertake greater efforts to adhere to democratic principles and to continue its efforts to attain the highest level of compliance with international norms and standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms; condemned violent repression of non-violent expression of political views in Kosovo, in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in particular the brutal police actions as well as the excessive use of force against the civilian population, including demonstrators and journalists among the Albanian population, condemned as well the killing of innocent civilians, equally condemned terrorism in all its forms and from any quarter, and underscored the grave concern of Member States regarding the increasingly serious situation there; called upon all States and, in particular, all parties to the Peace Agreement, especially the Government of the Federal

Republic, to meet their obligations to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991; decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and welcomed the appointment of a new Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and urged the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate successfully and, in particular, to provide him with adequate staff based in the territories covered by his mandate to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there (Commission resolution 1998/79).

Document: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic reports of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 52/147 and Commission resolution 1998/79).

The situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to gather information on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations. This mandate was renewed by the Commission on Human Rights inn resolutions 1995/69, 1996/77 and 1997/58.

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its concern at the human rights situation and at the refusal to allow the Special Rapporteur to visit the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the discharge of his mandate. The Commission also welcomed the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (E/CN.4/1998/65);decided to extend his mandate for a further year and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (Commission resolution 1998/61).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1998/61).

The situation of human rights in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1998, the Commission on Human Rights called upon Israel to put an immediate end to practices such as air raids and the use of prohibited weapons such as fragmentation bombs, and to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), requiring Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territories and respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; also called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa, to comply with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; further called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa, to refrain from holding Lebanese detainees incarcerated in its prisons as hostages for bargaining purposes and to release immediately all the Lebanese who had been abducted and imprisoned and other persons detained in prisons and detention centres in the occupied territories in Lebanon in violation of all the Geneva Conventions and international law; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof, and (b) to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the results of his efforts in that regard (Commission resolution 1998/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1998/62).

The situation of human rights in Burundi

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights called upon its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the task of drawing up a report on the situation of human rights in Burundi for submission to the Commission at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance needed to carry out the mandate (Commission resolution 1995/90).

At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/52/505, annex) and his third report (E/CN.4/1998/72); decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for an additional year; and requested him to submit an interim report on human rights in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (Commission resolution 1998/82).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1998/82).

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[3]

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121). The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201 and 51/118).

At its fifty-second session,[173] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fourth session and a final report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, as foreseen in part II, paragraph 100, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, taking into account reports provided by States and United Nations organs and agencies related to human rights and views by regional and, as appropriate, national human rights institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations; and decided to review at its fifty-third session the progress made in the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action under a sub-item entitled "Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action" (resolution 52/148).

[173] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (d)):
(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/52/36);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 52/148 and decision 52/426;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.33-43, 45 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-fourth session, in 1998 (Commission resolution 1998/78).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the progress made in the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 52/148).

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually on his/her activities, in accordance with his/her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its resumed fifty-first session,[174] in June 1997, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mrs. Mary Robinson (Ireland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term (decision 51/322).

At its fifty-second session,[175] the General Assembly considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (decision 52/427).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/53/36).

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[174] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (e)):
- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/51/36/Rev.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/924 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619/Add.5;
- (d) Resolution 51/119 and decision 51/322;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.38-53;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.82 and 102.

[175] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 112 (e)):
- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/52/36);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/52/644/Add.5;
- (c) Decision 52/427;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/52/SR.33-43, 45 and 46;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.70.

114. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[4]

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(k) United Nations Office for Project Services

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other funds and programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by ACABQ, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its fifty-second session,[176] the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1996 regarding the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; requested the Board of Auditors to monitor compliance with the relevant provisions on consultants in General Assembly resolution 51/226, section VI; reiterated

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[176] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 113):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/52/381);
  (ii) Amendment to the additional terms of reference governing the audit of the United Nations (A/52/727);
  (iii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ended 30 June 1997 (A/52/879);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  (i) Concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors (A/52/261);
  (ii) Proposals of the Board of Auditors for improving the implementation of its recommendations (A/52/753);
  (iii) Report of the Board of Auditors on the updated special audit of the Integrated Management Information System project (A/52/755);
  (iv) Report of the Board of Auditors on the management review of the secretariat of the International Civil Service Commission (A/52/811);

its request that UNHCR comply fully with the United Nations system accounting standards; and recommended that UNHCR take immediate steps to improve its contracting policy and fully observe the established procedure for procurement, including procurement of goods and services from as wide a geographical basis as possible (resolution 52/212 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the revised text of paragraph 5 of the additional terms of reference governing the audit of the United Nations; emphasized that primary managerial responsibility and accountability for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors should remain with department heads and programme managers; endorsed the proposals of the Board of Auditors concerning accountability for the implementation of its recommendations; accepted the proposals of the Board concerning a change in reporting arrangements, and invited the Secretary-General and the Board to cooperate in establishing a practical and efficient procedure for implementing the proposed changes (resolution 52/212 B).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1995 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5, vol. I);

(ii) United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5, vol. II);

(iii) United Nations International Trade Centre: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5, vol. III);

(iv) United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/53/5, vol. IV);

(v) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/53/5/Add.1);

(vi) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/53/5/Add.2);

(vii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/53/5/Add.3);

(viii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/53/5/Add.4);

(ix) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/53/5/Add.5);

(x) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/53/5/Add.6);

(xi) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/53/5/Add.7);

(xii) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/53/5/Add.8);

(c) Financial reports:
(i) United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/52/5) Vol. II;
(ii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/52/5/Add.4);
(iii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/52/5/Add.5);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/52/518;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/732 and Add.1;

(f) Resolutions 52/212 A and B;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.7, 29, 30, 41, 47, 49 and 58;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.79 and 82.

(xiii) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 51 (A/53/5/Add.9);

(xiv) United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/53/5/Add.10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 48/216 B);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 47/211);

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

115. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[4]

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly decided to establish the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, with a term of one year (resolution 40/237).

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2000-2001

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly approved the budget process by which it decided that the Secretary-General should submit an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, which should contain an indication of the following: (a) preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium; (b) priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature; (c) real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget; and (d) size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources; that the Committee for Programme and Coordination, acting as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, should consider the outline of the programme budget and submit, through the Fifth Committee, to the Assembly its conclusions and recommendations; that on the basis of a decision by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General should prepare his proposed programme budget for the following biennium; and that throughout that process, the mandate and functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be fully respected (resolution 41/213).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its forty-second to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 42/211, 43/174, 44/103, 45/177,45/254 C, 45/255, 46/220, 46/232, 47/212 A and B, 47/213, 48/217 and 48/218; and decisions 46/467, 47/455, 48/458, 48/459, 48/493 A and B, 49/489 and 50/479).

At its fifty-first session,[177] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on jurisdictional and procedural mechanisms for the proper management of the

[177] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 112);
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/289, A/51/688 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3 and A/C.5/51/9;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/124-E/1996/44, A/51/302, A/51/467, A/51/486, A/51/488 and Add.1 a nd 2, A/51/522, A/51/559 and Corr.1, A/51/674, A/51/686 and Add.1, A/51/802, A/51/804, A/51/810, A/51/884 and A/51/897;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/7/Add.3, A/51/533, A/51/720;
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/751, A/51/752 and A/51/922 and Add.1 and 2;
(e) Resolutions 51/220 and 51/231 and decisions 51/460, 461, 468 and 469 A and B;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.12, 15, 42, 43, 46, 47, 57-60, 63, 65, 66 and 70;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.89 and 101.

resources and funds of the United Nations (A/49/98 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) and the report thereon by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/218 A (A/49/418); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the evaluation of the new performance appraisal system and on the follow-up of management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization, as indicated by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (decision 51/469 B).

At its resumed fifty-second session in March 1998,[178] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to examine ways to increase opportunities for developing countries in the award of procurement contracts, in particular least developed and African countries and countries with economies in transition, taking into account the experience of preferential treatment in that regard in the funds and programmes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; also requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of awarding procurement contracts to equally qualified vendors from countries that were current in the payment of their assessed contributions, taking into account the experience of other intergovernmental institutions with such practices and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with conducting a comprehensive review and analysis of the procurement-related arbitration cases and reporting to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on measures to be taken; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at the main part of its fifty-third session on the implementation of all of the provisions of the resolution (resolution 52/226 A). Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on outsourcing practices, duly taking into account the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/52/338) and the OIOS (A/52/813), for consideration by the Assembly at the main part of its fifty-third session (resolution 52/226 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/53/7 and addenda);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/53/16);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2000-2001 (resolution 41/213);

(ii) Evaluation of the new performance appraisal system (decision 51/469 B);

(iii) Follow-up of management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization (decision 51/469 B);

[178] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 114):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/488 and Add.1, A/52/534 and Corr.1, A/52/698, A/52/709 and Corr.1, A/52/710, A/52/823 and A/52/867;
(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/52/16 and Add.1);
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/804, A/51/933, A/52/338 and Add.1, A/52/339 and Add.1, A/52/575, A/52/776, A/52/777, A/52/813, A/52/821, A/52/881 and A/52/887;
(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/52/7/Add.3 and A/52/890;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/746 and Add.1;
(f) Resolutions 52/226 A and B and decisions 52/456, 457 and 461;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.26, 28, 34, 46-50, 53, 56, 58 and 59;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.79 and 82.

(iv) Progress on the implementation of resolutions 52/226 A and B;

(v) Gratis personnel (resolution 52/234);

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

(i) Audit of procurement-related arbitration cases (resolution 52/226 A);

(ii) Audit of IMIS contract cost (resolution 52/227);

(iii) Inspection review of common services at the United Nations Office at Geneva (resolution 48/218 B);

(iv) Inspection review of common services at the United Nations Office at Vienna (resolution 48/218 B);

(v) Inspection review of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (resolution 48/218 B);

(vi) Audit of United Nations commercial insurance programmes (decision 51/468 B);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "More coherence for enhanced oversight in the United Nations system": A/53/171.

116. Programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999[4]

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to address the issues raised by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the conditions of service of members of the International Court of Justice in the context of the next review, at the fifty-third session of the Assembly (resolution 50/216, sect. IV).

At its fifty-second session,[179] the General Assembly decided to keep under review all aspects of net budgeting, including its impact on the functioning of the entities concerned, and requested the Secretary-General to report on that subject to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/220, sect. II, para. 28); requested the Secretary-General to review the financial arrangements associated with the dining room at the International Court of Justice and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (ibid., sect. III, para. 36); requested the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-eighth session to review the new narrative for the budget section for economic and social affairs and to

[179] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 116):

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999: Supplement No. 6 (A/52/6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 and addenda (A/52/7 and Add.1-10), A/52/519 and A/52/707;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/52/16);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/303 and Add.1, A/52/699, A/52/711, A/52/758, A/52/898, A/C.5/52/16, A/C.5/52/17 and A/C.5/52/19 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(e) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/667;

(f) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/52/744 and Add.1 and 2;

(g) Resolutions 52/220, 52/221 A to C, 52/222 to 52/225 and 52/227; and decisions 52/463 to 52/466;

(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.12, 13, 15, 17-23, 25-27, 37, 39, 44-46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58 and 59;

(i) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.79, 80 and 82.

submit its conclusions and recommendations thereon to the Assembly for its consideration during the first part of its fifty-third session and no later than 1 October 1998 (ibid., sect. III, para. 40). It also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, in accordance with the commitments undertaken in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform", a report on developments in the post structure of the Secretariat over the past 10 years, on the forward-looking human resources management policy that he intended to develop and on the impact that such a policy should have on developments in the post structure of the future (resolution 52/220, sect. I, para. 19); invited the Secretary-General to propose measures to improve the profitability of the commercial activities of the United Nations, in particular the sale of publications at Geneva, and to develop new income-generating measures, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (ibid., sect. II, para. 17); noted that the newly created Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services would not, for the present time, undertake the servicing of the Fifth and Sixth Committees of the General Assembly or of the Security Council, even though the rationalization of servicing arrangements should lead to greater unity of purpose, greater coherence of efforts at all levels and greater cost-effectiveness, which would result in economies of scale; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the above arrangements under review and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report in that regard (ibid., sect. III, paras. 8 and 9); and decided that no action should be taken on the proposal for abolition of the 51 local-level posts in the United Nations information centres and on the question of integration of the information centres with UNDP, including review of earlier cases, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to continue the integration exercise in a cost-effective manner and, whenever feasible, on a case-by-case basis, and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (ibid., sect. III, para. 87).

Revised budget appropriations for 1998-1999

At its fifty-second session,[179] the General Assembly approved the initial budget appropriations for 1998-1999 in the amount of $2,532,331,200 (resolution 52/221 A). The Assembly will have before it the first performance report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Advisory Committee thereon. On the basis of that report, the Assembly will approve the revised appropriations for 1998-1999.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the first budget performance report;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1998-1999

At its fifty-second session,[179] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, resolved that the Secretary-General should report to the Advisory Committee and to the Assembly at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and should submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments (resolution 52/223).

Integrated Management Information System

At its resumed fifty-second session in March 1998,[179] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to take immediate action for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors in its report on the special audit of the Integrated

Management Information System project and to report thereon to the Assembly at the main part of its fifty-third session; also requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with conducting a comprehensive analysis of the reasons for the increase in costs of the contract and to submit its analysis to the Assembly no later than the end of the main part of its fifty-third session; and further requested the Secretary-General to have a forward-looking study of the system conducted by independent experts to be financed by available resources of the Department of Management of the Secretariat without affecting the implementation of its mandate, and to submit it to the General Assembly, together with his comments, through ACABQ, no later than the end of the main part of the fifty-third session (resolution 52/227).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/216, sect. IV; 52/220, sects. I to III; and 52/223);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of OIOS on the audit of IMIS contract cost (resolution 52/227).

117. Programme planning

At its fifty-first session,[180] in 1996, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001; requested the Secretary-General to propose revisions to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, taking into account the views expressed by Member States thereon, and to submit such revisions to the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-eighth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to present to the Committee at that session recommendations on priority-setting, including at the subprogramme level, within the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (resolution 51/219, sects. I and III).

In accordance with regulations 3.11 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, the General Assembly will consider revisions to the medium-term plan.

Documents:

(a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, Supplement No. 6 (A/53/6);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-eighth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/53/16);

[180] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 114):
(a) Medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001: Supplement No. 6 (A/51/6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1);
(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/128 and Add.1;
(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/88;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/748;
(f) Resolution 51/219;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.10, 12, 14, 15, 18-20, 22, 26-29 and 47;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997 (resolution 48/218 B), A/53/122 and Add.1;

(ii) Proposed revisions to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (resolution 51/219), A/53/133;

(iii) Priority-setting within the medium-term plan (resolution 51/219), A/53/134;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of OIOS entitled "Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives" (resolution 48/218 B), A/53/90.

118. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[2]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; and recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively (resolution 48/220).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the fiftieth session (decision 49/490). The Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its fiftieth session (decision 50/469). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item and relevant reports at that session (decision 51/460).

The General Assembly, at its fifty-second session,[181] decided that the item would remain open for consideration at that session (decision 52/459).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

[181] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 117):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/444 and Add.1;
(b) Decision 52/459.
(c) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.79.

119. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly: *inter alia,* took note of the statistical reports by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the next statistical report by ACC to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter every second year, and to add to the material covered therein information on assessed and voluntary contributions paid by Member States and non-member States, in each of the two prior calendar years (decision 47/449).

At its fifty-first session,[182] the General Assembly took note of the statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system and the report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards (decision 51/453).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (decision 47/449);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

120. Pattern of conferences[4]

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962, the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh, and twenty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72,

[182] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 117):
(a) Statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination: A/51/505 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/523;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/692;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.30 and 31;
(e) Decision 51/453;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196 and 45/238, decision 45/451 and resolutions 46/190, 47/202, 48/222, 49/221, 50/206 and 51/211).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 17 (g)).

At its fifty-second session,[183] the General Assembly approved the draft biennial calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1998-1999; requested the Secretary-General to provide all the conference services required as a result of decisions taken by the Assembly at its fifty-second session, taking into account, as necessary, the procedures established in Assembly resolutions 41/213 and 42/211; decided that henceforth the two holidays of Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha should be observed as official holidays of the United Nations at Headquarters, and at other duty stations where applicable, and that United Nations buildings at those locations should be closed to the public on those days; decided also that no United Nations meetings should be held on Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha, which occurred in 1998 on 29 January and 7 April, respectively, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure strict implementation of that decision and of section A, paragraph 5, of resolution 52/214 when preparing all future draft calendars of conferences and meetings of the United Nations; decided to include all necessary resources in the budget for the biennium 1998-1999 to provide interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States upon request by those groupings, on an ad hoc basis, in accordance with established practice, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Committee on Conferences, a report on the implementation of that decision; requested the Secretary-General to assist all the subsidiary bodies of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Commission on Human Settlements and other United Nations bodies in improving the situation referred to in section A, paragraph 14, of resolution 52/214; reaffirmed its decision that the headquarters rule should be adhered to by all bodies; and decided that waivers to the headquarters rule should be granted solely on the basis of the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations which the Committee on Conferences recommended for adoption by the General Assembly (resolution 52/214, sect. A). The Assembly also took measures for limiting documentation and improving the timeliness, quality and accuracy of documents (resolution 52/214, sect. B). In addition, the Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the texts of all new public documents, in all six official languages,

[183] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 119):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/52/32/Rev.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/215 and Add.1, A/52/216 and Add.1, A/52/291, A/52/803 and A/52/829;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/946 and A/52/685;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/734 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution 52/214 and decisions 52/468 to 52/471;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.15, 18, 20, 42, 53, 54 and 57-59;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.79 and 82.

and information materials of the United Nations were made available through the United Nations Web site daily and were accessible to Member States without delay; requested the Secretary-General to issue public information material in all official languages on the United Nations Web site as soon as possible, and to report on the implementation of that decision to the Assembly at its fifty-third session through the Committee on Information; also requested the Secretary-General to complete the task of uploading all important older United Nations documents on the United Nations Web site in all six official languages on a priority basis; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue work on providing access to the optical disk system in the six official languages on an equal basis (resolution 52/214, sect. C). Moreover, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to expedite the development of the cost-accounting system for conference services in 1998 and to extend it to other areas of the Secretariat, ensuring that the system reflected the experience of other duty stations (resolution 52/214, sect. D). Lastly, the Assembly called on representatives of Member States to abide by decision 38/401; and encouraged all users of United Nations conference facilities, in order to avoid involuntary exposure to passive smoking, to refrain from smoking, in particular in conference rooms (resolution 52/214, sect. E).

The General Assembly also decided that the United Nations official holidays should be set at 10 days, in order to observe the two holidays of Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha at United Nations Headquarters and other United Nations duty stations (decision 52/468); and, without prejudice to the relevant rules of procedure governing the Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, decided that the documents related to that Conference which were issued by the Secretariat should be translated into the six official languages (decision 52/470). Moreover, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the upgrading of conference rooms and interpretation booths in document A/52/829 (decision 52/469) and noted that documents were not being submitted as required under section B, paragraphs 24 and 25, of its resolution 52/214, and emphasized that the provisions of those paragraphs should be fully implemented (decision 52/471).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/53/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Cost-accounting system for conference services (resolution 52/214 D);

(ii) Impact of the abolition of posts of translator and interpreter (resolution 52/220, sect. III, paras. 13 and 15).

121. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[1]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and other resolutions concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations, has also been used to apportion the cost of peacekeeping operations among Member States. The scales used for the regular budget and peacekeeping operations are also used for apportioning the costs of the international tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-second session,[184] the General Assembly adopted a scale of assessments for the period 1998-2000 (resolution 52/215 A). The Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to keep under review the procedural aspects of the consideration of requests for exemption under Article 19 of the Charter, and to make recommendations thereon, as appropriate; and also requested the Committee to review current procedures for the application of Article 19, including the possibility of calculating and applying it on 1 January and 1 July, and to make recommendations thereon, as appropriate, to the Assembly before the end of its fifty-third session (resolution 52/215 B). In addition, the Assembly noted the intention of the Committee on Contributions to review all elements of the scale methodology, including the base period, conversion rates, low per capita income adjustment (including the issue of discontinuity) and annual recalculation, and requested the Committee to take into account the views expressed by Member States (resolution 52/215 C). Furthermore, the Assembly decided, without prejudice to rule 160 of its rules of procedure, to consider reviewing the scale of assessments for 1999 and 2000 during its resumed fifty-second session, in the light of all relevant factors, and to make a determination early enough to refer the matter to the Committee on Contributions during the fifty-second session (resolution 52/215 D).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/53/11).

122. Human resources management[4]

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and Member States to continue their efforts to ensure respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, reports thereon to the Assembly (resolution 47/28). At the same session, the Assembly recalled the need to review periodically the Staff Rules and to report annually to the Assembly the full text of provisional staff rules and amendments (decision 47/457 B).

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/222 A and B, 49/241, 50/219 and 50/240; and decisions 50/453, 50/454, 50/469, 50/475 and 50/483 to 50/485).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it every two years on all aspects of the use of retired personnel, the first report exceptionally to cover the period from 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1997 and be transmitted through the Advisory Committee to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; requested the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to re-examine the request made by the Assembly in subparagraph *(e)* of its decision 50/485 of 7 June 1996 and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and requested the Office of Internal Oversight Services to audit the compliance of recruitment of retirees in the Secretariat with the provisions of the decision and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (decision 51/408).

[184] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 120):
(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/51/11 and Corr.1 and 2);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/745;
(c) Resolutions 52/215 A to D;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.9, 10, 14, 16 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.79.

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At its resumed fifty-first session in April 1997, the General Assembly, *inter alia,* welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to streamline administrative procedures and eliminate duplication, in relation to human resources management, through delegation of authority to programme managers, and requested him to ensure, before delegating such authority, that well-designed mechanisms of accountability, including the necessary internal monitoring and control procedures, as well as training, were put in place, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; requested the Secretary-General to expedite the simplification and streamlining of all personnel rules and procedures in order to make them transparent and easier to apply, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and reaffirmed the need for the Secretary-General to use, to the fullest extent possible, the staff-management consultative mechanisms set out in staff rule 108.2 and to strengthen the staff-management dialogue in the United Nations and all its funds and programmes, and requested him to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/226, sect. II). The Assembly also regretted that the Secretary-General had not yet established a career development policy in the Secretariat, and requested him to establish such a policy as soon as possible and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on how linguistic qualifications were taken into account in the performance appraisal system and the recruitment and promotion policy, including for language staff (resolution 51/226, sect. III D). In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make efforts to achieve the level of 70 per cent of permanent appointments in posts subject to geographical distribution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and endorsed in principle the introduction of a dual-track system of career and non-career appointments, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session detailed proposals for the implementation of that system, including a definition of continuing core functions with a full explanation of the manner in which such a definition would be applied and the text of any necessary amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules that would be required in order to implement the new system (resolution 51/226, sect. V).

Also at its resumed fifty-first session in April 1997, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the following two reports to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, but they were referred to the fifty-third session: (a) the appropriate action taken against personnel responsible for malpractices identified by the Board of Auditors; and (b) comprehensive policy guidelines on consultants, to be submitted through the Advisory Committee (resolution 51/226, sect. VII). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit reports to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on the following questions: (a) information on measures taken to ensure equitable representation of Member States at the senior and policy-making levels of the Secretariat, to be included in the report on the composition of the Secretariat; (b) full implementation of the strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization; (c) delegation of authority; (d) simplification and streamlining of all personnel rules and procedures; (e) staff-management consultative mechanisms; (f) practices of Member States relative to national staff representation; (g) proposals on the introduction of a probationary period for successful candidates in the competitive examination for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories; (h) question of geographical imbalance resulting from promotions of successful candidates in the competitive examination for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories; (i) career development policy; (j) linguistic qualifications in the context of the performance appraisal system and the recruitment and promotion policy; (k) feasibility of holding the national competitive examinations in the six official languages, including proposals to ensure that nationals of Member States whose mother tongue is not an official language of the United Nations are

not placed at a disadvantage; (l) mobility; (m) efforts made by the Secretary-General to achieve the level of 70 per cent of permanent appointments in posts subject to geographical distribution; (n) detailed proposals for the implementation of a dual-track system of career and non-career appointments; and (o) hiring of retirees and the hiring and use of consultants (resolution 51/226, sect. VII).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pay special attention to Member States' restrictions, which might impede the ability of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to carry out their functions, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/227).

At its fifty-second session,[185] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the introduction of the system of performance awards or bonuses and to report to the Assembly, in accordance with the step-by-step approach, at its fifty-third session; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session for decision policy proposals to deal systematically and effectively with underperformance, taking into account the comments and recommendations made by the Commission in paragraph 213 of its report (resolution 52/219).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/28, 49/222 A, 51/226, 51/227, 52/216 and 52/219 and decisions 47/457 B and 51/408);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of OIOS on the audit of employment of retirees (decision 51/408);

(c) List of staff of the Secretariat (resolution 49/222 A).

123. United Nations common system[1]

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided in principle to establish an international civil service commission. By its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, the General Assembly approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The purpose of the Commission is to regulate and coordinate the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, comprising 13 organizations which have accepted the Commission's statute and which participate in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. Two other organizations have not formally accepted the statute but fully participate in the Commission's work. Under its statute, the Commission is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, which is also to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations of the common system, through their executive heads.

[185] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 153):
(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1997: Supplement No. 30 (A/52/30 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/52/7);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/438, A/52/439, A/52/574, A/52/580 and Corr.1 and 3, A/C.5/51/55 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/52/2;
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/52/814, A/C.5/52/18 and A/C.5/52/28;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/739 and Add.1;
(f) Resolution 52/219 and decisions 52/475 and 52/476;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.5, 23, 27, 30, 38, 40, 43, 50 and 58;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.79 and 82.

At its fifty-second session,[186] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed with appreciation the extensive information provided by the International Civil Service Commission and the organizations of the common system regarding the methodology for establishing a single post adjustment index for Geneva, as contained in the report of the Commission; noted that a number of elements had been raised that had not previously been reported upon or discussed by the Assembly; and requested the Commission to review those elements, so as to make the application of the post adjustment system more equitable for all staff members whose duty station was Geneva, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/216, sect. I.D). The Assembly also recalled its request to the Commission to develop a proposal to provide a post allowance and separate maintenance allowance for those personnel who leave their families at their home duty station while they are on mission assignment; and noted the intention of the Commission to address that matter in 1998, and requested it to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/216, sect. III.E). In addition, the Assembly recalled section IX of its resolution 51/216, in which it requested the Commission to take the lead in analysing new approaches in the human resources management field so as to develop standards, methods and arrangements that would respond to the specific needs of the organizations of the common system, and to report to the Assembly thereon at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/216, sect. III.G).

The Commission's annual report for 1998 (A/53/30) will respond to a number of requests from the General Assembly at its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions, including detailed reports on the following substantive issues:

Subject	*General Assembly resolution/decision*
Post adjustment matters	50/208, 51/216, 52/216
Review of the level of the education grant	52/216
Standards of travel and per diem	51/465 (decision), 52/216, 52/220
Mission subsistence allowance	51/218, 52/216
Dependency allowances	51/216
Common scale of staff assessments	51/216
Recognition of language knowledge in the United Nations system	48/224
Consultative process and working arrangements of ICSC	51/216, 52/216
Remuneration of the Professional and higher categories: treatment of expatriation	50/208, 51/216
Report of the Board of Auditors on the management review of the ICSC secretariat	51/216
Gender balance	52/216
Human resources framework	51/216, 52/216

[186] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 121):
(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1997: Supplement No. 30 (A/52/30 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/439;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/52/18 and A/C.5/52/28;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/735 and Corr.1 and 2;
(e) Resolution 52/216;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.30,32,33, 35 and 42;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.79.

124. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third by the executive heads of those organizations and one third by the participants.

There are currently 20 member organizations, including 11 specialized agencies. As at 31 December 1997, the total number of participants was 67,740 and there were 43,149 periodic benefits in award.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly will have before it a report on the forty-eighth session of the Board, to be held at Vienna from 7 to 16 July 1998. The Board will report to the Assembly on a number of standard items as well as on certain special studies requested by the Board; these items will include, *inter alia*:

(a) Actuarial matters, including in particular the twenty-fourth actuarial valuation of the Fund as of 31 December 1997;

(b) Investments of the Fund;

(c) Future administrative arrangements between the Fund, the United Nations and other member organizations;

(d) Administrative expenses of the Fund;

(e) Activities relating to resolving problems concerning the implementation of the Transfer Agreements between the Fund and the former USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR;

(f) Entitlement to survivor's benefit for spouses and former spouses and matters related thereto.

In accordance with requests made by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session,[187] the Board will also report to the Assembly on the re-employment of retirees in receipt of benefits from the Fund, as well as on activities relating to the Transfer Agreements as per subparagraph (e) above.

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/53/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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[187] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 122):

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1996: Supplement No. 9 (A/51/9 and Corr.1);
(b) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1996: Supplement No. 30 (A/51/30);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/51/4;
(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/644;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/746;
(f) Resolution 51/217;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.32-34, 36, 37, 39, 46 and 47;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

125. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East[2]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

126. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola[4]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

127. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)[2]

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(b) Other activities

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

128. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[4]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

129. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

130. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

131. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

132. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

133. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

134. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

135. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[1]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

137. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

138. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[1]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

139. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[4]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

140. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[1]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

141. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

142. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Support Group[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

143. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

144. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti[4]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

145. Financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala[2]

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

146. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations[4]

(a) Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

(b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

In its decision 52/459 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item would remain open for consideration at its fifty-second session. A complete annotation will appear in an addendum to the present document.

147. Activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services[4]

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office

(b) Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/218 B

The Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) was established by the General Assembly in resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994 at its resumed forty-eighth session, under the authority of the Secretary-General, with a view to strengthening the executive capabilities of the Secretary-General. The purpose of OIOS is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization by means of: (a) monitoring; (b) internal audit; (c) inspection and evaluation; and (d) investigation of reports of violations of United Nations regulations, rules and pertinent administrative issuances. The Assembly indicated that the Office should submit to the Secretary-General, for transmittal to the Assembly as submitted by the Office, together with any separate comments he might deem appropriate, reports providing insight into the

effective utilization and management of resources and the protection of assets as well as an analytical and summary report on its activities for the year; and that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit should be provided with copies of all final reports produced by the Office as well as the comments of the Secretary-General on them, and that those bodies should provide the Assembly with their comments as appropriate; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" (resolution 48/218 B).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the reports of the Office at its forty-ninth through fifty-first sessions under the above-mentioned and other relevant agenda items (resolutions 49/228, 50/214, 50/239, 51/214, 51/215, 51/221 B, 51/231, 51/235 and 51/468 and decision 51/458).

At its resumed fifty-second session in June 1998,[188] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" to the third part of its resumed fifty-second session (decision 52/474 B).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolution 48/218 B).

148. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

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[188] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 143):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/801;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:
- (i) Investigation into an alleged conflict of interest in the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (A/52/339) and the comments of JIU (A/52/339/Add.1);
- (ii) Annual report of OIOS for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (A/52/426);
- (iii) Audits of the regional commissions (ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA) (A/52/776);
- (iv) Review of programme management in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division (A/52/777);
- (v) Follow-up to the 1997 audit and investigation of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/52/784);
- (vi) Review of the implementation of procurement reform (A/52/813);
- (vii) Audit of the use of consultants in 1996 (A/52/814);
- (viii) Audits of the procurement process in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/52/881);
- (ix) Termination benefits paid to the locally employed civilians in UNFICYP (A/52/886);
- (x) Review of the procurement of Lysol by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/52/887);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
- (i) Comments of the Joint Inspection Unit on the report of OIOS on the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (Italy) (A/52/380);
- (ii) Comments of the Joint Inspection Unit on final reports produced by OIOS (A/52/464);

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/52/846 and Add.1;

(e) Decisions 52/474 A and B;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/52/SR.22, 26, 28, 29, 59 and 68;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/52/PV.82 and 88.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72 43/161, 45/38 and 47/30).

At its fifty-first session,[189] as it had done in its previous resolutions on this item, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, appealed to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date; called upon all States, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to make the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 51/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/155).

149. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31 and 49/49).

At its fifty-first session,[190] the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of resolution 49/49; and requested the Secretary-General to issue on an annual basis a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as an analytical summary of the reports received from States and the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 51/156).

At the fifty-second session, the Secretary-General, complying with the General Assembly's request that a report under this item be issued on an annual basis, circulated an information circular under the symbol A/INF/52/6 and Add.1.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/156).

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[189] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 142):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/215 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/622 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 51/155;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.45-47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

[190] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 143):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/INF/50/3 and A/51/257 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/623;
- (c) Resolution 51/156;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.46 and 47;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

150. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had completed the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on the subject, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly: (a) accepted the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject; (b) invited States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the conclusions of the chairman of the informal consultations held pursuant to its decision 48/413, and on the reports of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 and reconvened pursuant to its decision 47/414; and (c) decided to consider, at its fifty-second session, the issues of substance, in the light of the above-mentioned reports and the comments submitted by States thereon, and to determine, at its fifty-second session or fifty-third session, the arrangements for the conference, including the date and place, due consideration being given to ensuring the widest possible agreement at the conference (resolution 49/61).

At its fifty-second session,[191] the General Assembly decided to consider the agenda item again at its next session, with a view to the establishment of a working group at its fifty-fourth session; and urged States that had not yet done so to respond to the invitation made in resolution 49/61 to submit their comments to the Secretary-General (resolution 52/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/151).

151. United Nations Decade of International Law

(a) United Nations Decade of International Law

(b) Progress in the action dedicated to the 1999 centennial of the first International Peace Conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law

(c) Draft guiding principles for international negotiations

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period

[191] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 144):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/294;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/645;
(c) Resolution 52/151;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.26 and 32;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia*: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; and (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (resolution 44/23).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 45/40, 46/53, 47/32, 48/30, 49/50, 50/44 and 51/157 to 51/159). At its forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions, the Assembly adopted the programmes for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992), the second term (1993-1994), the third term (1995-1996) and the final term (1997-1999) of the Decade (resolutions 45/40, 47/32, 49/50 and 51/157).

At its fifty-second session,[192] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they had undertaken to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the report requested in paragraph 8 of resolution 51/157; encouraged States to consider ratifying or acceding to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations and international organizations that had signed the Convention to deposit an act of formal confirmation of the Convention, and other international organizations entitled to do so to accede to it at an early date; encouraged States parties and international organizations or agencies, including depositaries, to provide, where available, a copy of the text of any treaty in electronic format and to consider providing, where available, translations in English or French or both as might be needed, for the purpose of assisting with the timely publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series*; invited the Secretary-General to apply the provisions of article 12, paragraph 2, of the Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations to multilateral treaties falling within the terms of article 12, paragraph 2 (a) to (c), of the Regulations; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue developing a policy of providing Internet access to the United Nations *Treaty Series* and the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*; requested the Secretary-General to proceed to translate and publish in the form of a report issued in the official languages of the United Nations a list of the titles of the treaties appearing in the publication *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* and to ensure that hard copies of those two documents should continue to be distributed to permanent missions free of charge (resolution 52/153).

At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Action dedicated to the 1999 centennial of the first International Peace Conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law", *inter alia*, welcomed the programme of action dedicated to the centennial, presented by the Governments of the Netherlands and the Russian Federation; encouraged: (a) the above-mentioned Governments to proceed with the implementation of the programme of action; (b) all States to participate in the activities set out in the programme of action, to initiate such activities and to coordinate their efforts in that respect; and (c) all States to ensure universal participation in such activities, with

[192] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 146):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/363;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/647;
(c) Resolutions 52/153 to 52/155;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.8-10, 30 and 31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

special consideration for the participation of representatives of the least developed countries; and encouraged the competent United Nations organs, programmes and specialized agencies, and the Secretariat, within their respective mandates, competencies and budgets, as well as other international organizations to cooperate in the implementation of the programme and to coordinate their efforts in that respect and to consider participation in the activities envisaged in the programme of action (resolution 52/154).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Draft guiding principles for international negotiations", decided to continue the consideration of the question in the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law during the fifty-third session; and invited all States and relevant international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General, before 1 August 1998, comments and proposals on the content of the draft guiding principles, which would be transmitted to the Working Group for its consideration (resolution 52/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 52/155).

152. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fiftieth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39. The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the fifty-first session (decision 51/309).

At its fifty-second session,[193] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States adopted on first reading by the Commission and on the preliminary conclusions of the Commission on reservations to normative multilateral treaties; invited Governments to submit comments and observations on the practical problems raised by the succession of States affecting the nationality of legal persons in order to assist the Commission in deciding on its future work on that portion of the topic "Nationality in relation to the succession of States"; endorsed the decision of the Commission to include in its agenda the topics "Diplomatic protection" and "Unilateral acts of States"; and recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the fifty-third session of the Assembly commence on 26 October 1998 (resolution 52/156).

[193] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 147):
(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-ninth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/52/10);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/648);
(c) Resolution 52/156;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.16-25 and 32;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fiftieth session, Supplement No. 10 (A/53/10).

153. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-first session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

At its fifty-second session,[194] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the Commission for the progress made in its work on receivables financing, digital signatures and certification authorities, privately financed infrastructure projects and the legislative implementation of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958); appealed to Governments that had not yet replied to the questionnaire circulated by the Secretariat in relation to the legal regime governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards to do so; invited States to nominate persons to work with the private foundation established to encourage assistance to the Commission from the private sector; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law; also reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law; expressed the desirability for increased efforts by the Commission, in sponsoring seminars and symposia, to provide such training and technical assistance, and expressed its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions made it possible for seminars and briefing missions to take place, and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries; appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective implementation of the programme of the Commission; and stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and

[194] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 148):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirtieth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/52/17);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/649;
- (c) Resolutions 52/157 and 52/158;
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.3 ,4 and 27;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions (resolution 52/157).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for completing and adopting the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the Model Law, together with the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law prepared by the Secretariat, to Governments and interested bodies; recommended that all States review their legislation on cross-border aspects of insolvency to determine whether the legislation meets the objectives of a modern and efficient insolvency system and, in that review, give favourable consideration to the Model Law; and recommended also that all efforts be made to ensure that the Model Law, together with the Guide, become generally known and available (resolution 52/158).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-first session, Supplement No. 17 (A/53/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-first session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

154. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the host country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-second session,[195] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee contained in paragraph 118 of its report; requested the host country to take steps in conjunction with the competent authorities to resolve the problem of the parking of diplomatic vehicles, in order to maintain appropriate conditions for the functioning of delegations and missions accredited to the United Nations in a manner that was fair, non-discriminatory, efficient and consistent with international law; and requested the Committee to review its membership and composition and to report on the results of its deliberations to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/159).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/53/26).

[195] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 149):
(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/52/26);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/650);
(c) Resolution 52/159;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.32 and 34;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

155. Establishment of an international criminal court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court and recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court, established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute and consider arrangements for the convening of the conference (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court to discuss further the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute and to draft texts, with a view to preparing a widely acceptable consolidated text of a convention for an international criminal court as a next step towards consideration by the conference of plenipotentiaries (resolution 50/46).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the mandate of the Preparatory Committee and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of an international criminal court" in order to have the necessary arrangements made for the diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries to be held in 1998, unless the Assembly decided otherwise in view of relevant circumstances (resolution 51/207).

At its fifty-second session,[196] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Italy to act as host to the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court; requested the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court to continue its work in accordance with General Assembly resolution 51/207 and, at the end of its sessions, to transmit to the Conference the text of a draft convention on the establishment of an international criminal court prepared in accordance with its mandate; and decided that the Conference, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, should be held at Rome from 15 June to 17 July 1998 (resolution 52/160).

The Preparatory Committee met from 11 to 21 February, 4 to 15 August and 1 to 12 December 1997, and from 16 March to 3 April 1998.

No advance documentation is expected.

156. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider, *inter alia*, any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United

[196] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 150):
(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/651;
(b) Resolution 52/160;
(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee; A/C.6/52/SR.11-15 and 32;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

Nations to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52 and 51/209).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should henceforth be open to all States Members of the United Nations and that it would continue to operate on the basis of the practice of consensus (resolution 50/52).

At its fifty-second session,[197] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, renewed its invitation to the Security Council to consider the establishment of further mechanisms or procedures, as appropriate, for consultations as early as possible under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations with third States which are or may be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter; welcomed the further measures taken by the Council aimed at increasing the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees, invited the Council to implement those measures and strongly recommended that it continue its efforts further to enhance the functioning of those committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to continue developing a possible methodology for assessing the adverse consequences actually incurred by third States and to initiate action to explore innovative and practical measures of assistance to such States; endorsed the proposal by the Secretary-General to convene an ad hoc expert group meeting in the first half of 1998 with a view to developing said possible methodology and requested him to submit a report on the results of the expert group meeting to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; invited the organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other international organizations, regional organizations and Member States

[197] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 151):
(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/52/33 and Corr.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/52/308 and A/52/317 and Corr.1;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/652;
(d) Resolutions 52/161 to 52/163;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.5-8 and 34;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

to address more specifically and directly, where appropriate, special economic problems of third States affected by sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter and to consider improving procedures for consultations to maintain a constructive dialogue with such States; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1998, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to affected third States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/162).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1998: (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security and, in that context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1998; (b) to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions; (c) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and its consideration of proposals relating to the question; and (d) to continue to consider proposals concerning the Trusteeship Council; invited Member States and States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as well as the Court itself, to present, before the fifty-third session of the Assembly, comments and observations on the consequences that the increase in the volume of cases before the Court had on its operation; requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to implement the steps proposed in his respective report regarding the preparation and publication of the supplements to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and to submit a progress report on the matter to the Assembly at its fifty-third session; and invited the Special Committee at its session in 1998 to consider ways and means of improving coordination between the Special Committee and other working groups dealing with the reform of the Organization, including the role of the Chairperson of the Special Committee for that purpose; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/161).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 26 January to 6 February 1998.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/53/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 52/161 and 52/162).

157. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

Between 1979 and 1996, the General Assembly adopted nine resolutions and one decision under this item, namely, resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29 and 46/51, decision 48/411, and resolutions 49/60, 50/53 and 51/210.

At its fifty-second session,[198] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended that work continue during the fifty-third session of the Assembly from 28 September to 9 October 1998 within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; recommended that the Ad Hoc Committee be convened in 1999 to continue its work as referred to in paragraph 9 of resolution 51/210; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on progress made in accomplishing its mandate (resolution 52/165).

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 27 February 1998.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53);

(b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its second session, Supplement No. 37 (A/53/37).

158. Review of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations

At its fifty-second session,[199] the General Assembly amended article 13 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, with effect from 1 January 1998, to enable the Tribunal to exercise its competence in respect of the staff of the Registry of the International Court of Justice; and noted that it was convinced of the desirability of reviewing more generally the provisions of the Statute of the Tribunal at an early date (resolution 52/166).

No advance documentation is expected.

159. Bethlehem 2000

By a letter dated 15 May 1998 (A/53/141), Afghanistan, Cuba, Malta and Senegal requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-third session.

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[198] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 152);
(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/52/37);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/52/304 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee; A/52/653;
(d) Resolutions 52/164 and 52/165;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.2, 27-30 and 32-34;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

[199] References for the fifty-second session (agenda item 155):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/52/142 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/52/654;
(c) Resolution 52/166;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/52/SR.15 and 29;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/52/PV.72.

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg

[a] The session ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Special sessions (continued)			
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
		Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
		Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
		Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
		Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
		Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
		Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
		Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
		Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
		Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
		Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
		Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
		Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
		Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
		Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
		Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
		Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
		Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
		Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
		Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
		Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
		Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
		Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
		Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
		Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
		Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
		Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
		Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
		Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
		Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
		Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
		Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
		Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
		Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
		Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)
		Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
		Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
		Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
		Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
		Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
		Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
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Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
		Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
		Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
		Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
		Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar- Hecht (Guatemala)
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
		Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
		Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
		Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
		Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
		Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
		Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
		Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
		Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
		Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
		Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
		Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
		Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
		Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
		Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
		Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
		Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
		Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
		Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
		Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G.Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
		Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
		Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
		Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
		Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
		Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
		Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
		Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
		Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
		Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina)
		Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
		Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
		Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany)	Mr. Gharsan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	

Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	*Sessions*																								
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*[*]	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	
Afghanistan																									
Albania																									
Algeria																									
Andorra																									
Angola																									
Antigua and Barbuda																									
Armenia																									
Australia					×								×				×					×			
Austria																					×				
Bahamas																									
Bahrain																									
Bangladesh																									
Barbados																								×	
Belarus																									
Belgium																	×								
Belize																									
Benin																						×			
Bhutan																									
Bolivia																					×				
Botswana																									
Brazil				×										×											×
Brunei Darussalam																									
Bulgaria															×			×					×		
Burkina Faso																									
Burundi																				×					
Cambodia																									
Cameroon																		×							
Canada															×								×		

[*] The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																									
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	Member States
																				×						Afghanistan
																							×			Albania
											×												×			Algeria
																								×		Andorra
																								×		Angola
																	×									Antigua and Barbuda
																						×				Armenia
				×					×										×							Australia
		×								×												×				Austria
													×											×		Bahamas
			×					×				×				×										Bahrain
			×									×									×					Bangladesh
			×										×													Barbados
							×							×												Belarus
×											×												×			Belgium
																			×	×						Belize
									×					×						×						Benin
						×					×															Bhutan
								×				×					×						×			Bolivia
									×						×				×							Botswana
														×				×								Brazil
																	×									Brunei Darussalam
			×									×														Bulgaria
										×			×								×					Burkina Faso
×						×					×											×		×		Burundi
																						×				Cambodia
		×					×								×											Cameroon
						×					×							×			×					Canada

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	
Cape Verde																									
Central African Republic																				x					
Chad																									
Chile																					x			x	
Colombia																	x								
Comoros																									
Congo																									
Costa Rica																x					x				
Côte d'Ivoire																									
Cuba		x																							
Cyprus																x		x			x				
Czechoslovakia													x			x									
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																									
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x				
Denmark																								x	
Djibouti																									
Dominican Republic																						x			
Ecuador									x				x									x			x
Egypt							x																		
El Salvador											x							x							
Ethiopia										x															
Fiji																									
Gabon																					x				
Gambia																									
Germany																									
Ghana																x								x	
Greece																x					x				
Grenada																									
Guatemala																				x					
Guinea																	x						x		
Guinea-Bissau																									
Guyana																							x		

Sessions																									Member States
6	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
																					x						Cape Verde
			x																								Central African Republic
					x								x														Chad
																											Chile
	x																										Colombia
																x					x						Comoros
											x							x						x			Congo
x									x					x				x						x			Costa Rica
			x														x										Côte d'Ivoire
				x						x			x														Cuba
	x					x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x						x		Cyprus
		x										x															Czechoslovakia
																							x				Democratic People's Republic of Korea
				x					x											x		x				x	Democratic Republic of the Congo
						x											x										Denmark
													x														Djibouti
					x										x								x				Dominican Republic
						x			x								x			x							Ecuador
																			x			x				x	Egypt
							x										x										El Salvador
	x							x																		x	Ethiopia
		x					x								x				x				x				Fiji
						x								x							x						Gabon
																		x									Gambia
			x		x																						Germany
		x											x						x						x		Ghana
x									x																	x	Greece
																						x					Grenada
						x							x									x					Guatemala
					x															x						x	Guinea
																	x						x				Guinea-Bissau
		x						x				x															Guyana

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	
Haiti																	×								
Honduras							×																		
Hungary																					×				
Iceland																		×				×			
India											×														
Indonesia													×											×	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							×		
Iraq						×															×				
Ireland																									
Israel								×																	
Italy											×														
Jamaica																									
Japan															×										
Jordan																	×					×		×	
Kazakhstan																									
Kenya																									
Kuwait																				×					
Kyrgyzstan																									
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				×		×			
Latvia																									
Lebanon																							×		
Lesotho																									
Liberia																									
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															×							×			
Liechtenstein																									
Luxembourg										×														×	
Madagascar																	×								
Malawi																								×	
Malaysia																				×					
Mali																									
Malta																									×
Mauritania																						×			
Mauritius																									×

Sessions																									
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	Member States
	×		×								×																Haiti
		×																	×	×					×		Honduras
×									×																		Hungary
	×							×					×														Iceland
																						×	×				India
						×				×									×								Indonesia
																		×				×					Iran (Islamic Republic of)
																		×									Iraq
																					×					×	Ireland
																											Israel
													×							×							Italy
											×																Jamaica
×					×																						Japan
																×										×	Jordan
																							×				Kazakhstan
							×							×													Kenya
											×							×			×			×			Kuwait
																										×	Kyrgyzstan
																								×			Lao People's Democratic Republic
																									×		Latvia
			×									×							×					×			Lebanon
						×		×						×							×						Lesotho
												×										×					Liberia
	×						×				×				×		×				×				×		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																						×					Liechtenstein
																		×									Luxembourg
						×																					Madagascar
									×														×				Malawi
													×		×					×							Malaysia
											×													×			Mali
														×			×										Malta
	×															×								×			Mauritania
									×										×					×			Mauritius

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25
Mexico		×	×					×								×								×	
Mongolia														×						×					
Morocco																									
Mozambique									×					×											
Myanmar																									
Namibia													×									×			×
Nepal													×			×									
Netherlands																									
New Zealand																						×			
Nicaragua																×									
Niger																								×	
Nigeria																									
Norway																									
Oman																									
Pakistan					×								×			×									
Panama																×								×	
Papua New Guinea																									
Paraguay													×								×				
Peru																								×	
Philippines															×									×	×
Poland				×																	×				
Portugal																									
Qatar																									
Republic of Korea															×			×							
Romania																						×			
Rwanda																									
Saint Lucia																									
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																									
Sao Tome and Principe																						×			×
Senegal																									
Seychelles																					×				
Sierra Leone																									
Singapore																									

Sessions																									Member States
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
										×																×	Mexico
			×																							×	Mongolia
				×					×							×											Morocco
										×			×					×									Mozambique
				×											×				×								Myanmar
																				×							Namibia
																								×			Nepal
			×									×					×										Netherlands
		×					×									×							×				New Zealand
	×																										Nicaragua
			×		×						×					×					×		×				Niger
									×															×			Nigeria
																											Norway
				×															×								Oman
					×					×					×						×						Pakistan
									×		×		×		×							×			×		Panama
					×				×		×																Papua New Guinea
									×		×								×								Paraguay
	×																×								×		Peru
×					×		×																				Philippines
	×		×									×			×							×			×		Poland
								×											×				×				Portugal
																×											Qatar
								×				×			×						×					×	Republic of Korea
																							×				Romania
				×						×					×												Rwanda
		×									×					×				×							Saint Lucia
																				×					×		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																	×									×	Sao Tome and Principe
																		×									Senegal
					×			×		×					×					×							Seychelles
											×																Sierra Leone
	×						×						×			×											Singapore
									×				×				×										

Member States	Sessions																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25
Somalia																		×							
South Africa	×													×											
Spain												×								×					
Sri Lanka												×													
Sudan															×							×			
Suriname																									
Swaziland																									
Sweden														×									×		
Syrian Arab Republic																		×							
Thailand																									
Togo																							×		
Trinidad and Tobago																					×				
Tunisia												×													
Turkey														×				×							
Uganda																							×		
Ukraine																									×
United Arab Emirates																									
United Republic of Tanzania																						×			
Uruguay													×												
Vanuatu																									
Venezuela	×					×									×										
Viet Nam																									
Yemen																									
Yugoslavia							×																	×	
Zambia																									
Zimbabwe																									

Sessions																											
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	*Member States*
							×							×												Somalia
																									×	South Africa
	×					×																				Spain
	×														×					×						Sri Lanka
				×							×						×					×		×		Sudan
														×						×						Suriname
											×					×										Swaziland
									×					×												Sweden
×															×											Syrian Arab Republic
								×								×							×			Thailand
							×		×			×			×				×						×	Togo
						×																				Trinidad and Tobago
	×		×					×					×		×				×			×				Tunisia
				×			×			×				×						×				×		Turkey
	×									×																Uganda
									×										×							Ukraine
	×																	×						×		United Arab Emirates
				×												×			×		×					United Republic of Tanzania
																						×				Uruguay
																×										Vanuatu
											×															Venezuela
																									×	Viet Nam
					×		×			×		×	×							×			×			Yemen
																×		×								Yugoslavia
		×								×											×					Zambia
								×									×									Zimbabwe

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Algeria																							×	×		
Argentina			×	×										×	×						×	×				×
Australia	×	×									×	×														
Austria																										
Bahrain																										
Bangladesh																										
Belarus																										
Belgium		×	×							×	×															×
Benin																										
Bolivia																			×	×						
Botswana																										
Brazil	×	×				×	×		×	×								×	×			×	×			
Bulgaria																					×	×				
Burkina Faso																										
Burundi																									×	×
Cameroon																										
Canada			×	×									×	×								×	×			
Cape Verde																										
Chile							×	×								×	×									
Colombia		×	×					×	×			×	×											×	×	
Congo																										
Costa Rica																										
Côte d'Ivoire																			×	×						
Cuba				×	×						×	×														
Czech Republic																										
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										
Denmark								×	×													×	×			
Djibouti																										
Ecuador					×	×									×	×										
Egypt	×			×	×											×	×									
Ethiopia																						×	×			
Finland																								×	×	

Years																											
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	Member States
																x	x											Algeria
x															x	x						x	x					Argentina
	x	x											x	x														Australia
	x	x																	x	x								Austria
																										x	x	Bahrain
							x	x																				Bangladesh
		x	x																									Belarus
x																			x	x								Belgium
				x	x																							Benin
						x	x																					Bolivia
																							x	x				Botswana
																x	x				x	x				x	x	Brazil
														x	x													Bulgaria
												x	x															Burkina Faso
																												Burundi
		x	x																									Cameroon
					x	x											x	x										Canada
																				x	x							Cape Verde
																								x	x			Chile
																	x	x										Colombia
														x	x													Congo
		x	x																						x	x		Costa Rica
																		x	x									Côte d'Ivoire
																		x	x									Cuba
																						x	x					Czech Republic
										x	x							x	x									Democratic Republic of the Congo
													x	x														Denmark
																					x	x						Djibouti
																			x	x								Ecuador
												x	x											x	x			Egypt
																	x	x										Ethiopia
																	x	x										Finland

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Gabon																										
Gambia																										
Germany																										
Ghana																	x	x								
Greece							x	x																		
Guinea																										
Guinea-Bissau																										
Guyana																										
Honduras																										
Hungary																							x	x		
India					x	x																x	x			
Indonesia																										
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x															
Iraq												x	x													
Ireland																	x									
Italy														x	x											x
Jamaica																										
Japan													x	x							x	x				x
Jordan																				x	x					
Kenya																										
Kuwait																										
Lebanon								x	x																	
Liberia																x										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																										
Madagascar																										
Malaysia																				x						
Mali																					x	x				
Malta																										
Mauritania																										
Mauritius																										
Mexico	x																									
Morocco																	x	x								
Nepal																							x	x		
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x					
New Zealand									x	x											x					

Years																											Member States
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
						×	×																			×	×	Gabon
																										×	×	Gambia
					×	×		×	×						×	×							×	×			Germany
														×	×													Ghana
																												Greece
×	×																											Guinea
																								×	×			Guinea-Bissau
			×	×						×	×																	Guyana
																							×	×				Honduras
																				×	×							Hungary
×	×				×	×						×	×						×	×								India
	×	×																					×	×				Indonesia
																												Iran (Islamic Republic of)
		×	×																									Iraq
									×	×																		Ireland
×			×	×											×	×							×	×				Italy
							×	×																				Jamaica
×			×	×					×	×					×	×				×	×				×	×		Japan
										×	×																	Jordan
	×	×																							×	×		Kenya
						×	×																					Kuwait
																												Lebanon
																												Liberia
				×	×																							Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
													×	×														Madagascar
																	×	×										Malaysia
																												Mali
											×	×																Malta
		×	×																									Mauritania
					×	×																						Mauritius
								×	×																			Mexico
																				×	×							Morocco
																×	×											Nepal
											×	×																Netherlands
																					×	×						New Zealand

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Nicaragua																									×	×
Niger																										
Nigeria																					×	×				
Norway				×	×													×	×							
Oman																										
Pakistan							×	×															×	×		
Panama													×	×												
Paraguay																							×	×		
Peru										×	×															
Philippines												×						×								
Poland	×	×													×										×	×
Portugal																										
Republic of Korea																										
Romania																	×									
Rwanda																										
Senegal																							×	×		
Sierra Leone																									×	×
Slovenia																										
Somalia																										×
Spain																								×	×	
Sri Lanka															×	×										
Sudan																										
Sweden												×	×													
Syrian Arab Republic		×	×																						×	×
Thailand																										
Togo																										
Trinidad and Tobago																										
Tunisia														×	×											
Turkey						×	×		×	×						×										
Uganda																					×					
Ukraine			×	×																						
United Arab Emirates																										
United Republic of Tanzania																										
Uruguay																				×	×					

Years																											Member States
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
											x	x																Nicaragua
								x	x																			Niger
						x	x															x	x					Nigeria
							x	x																				Norway
																						x	x					Oman
				x	x						x	x									x	x						Pakistan
x	x			x	x				x	x																		Panama
																												Paraguay
	x	x										x	x															Peru
								x	x																			Philippines
										x	x													x	x			Poland
							x	x																	x	x		Portugal
																								x	x			Republic of Korea
				x	x													x	x									Romania
																						x	x					Rwanda
																x	x											Senegal
																												Sierra Leone
																										x	x	Slovenia
x																												Somalia
									x	x											x	x						Spain
																												Sri Lanka
x	x																											Sudan
			x	x																					x	x		Sweden
																												Syrian Arab Republic
													x	x														Thailand
										x	x																	Togo
													x	x														Trinidad and Tobago
								x	x																			Tunisia
																												Turkey
									x	x																		Uganda
												x	x															Ukraine
															x	x												United Arab Emirates
			x	x																								United Republic of Tanzania
																												Uruguay

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Venezuela																	×	×								
Yemen																										
Yugoslavia					×	×					×															
Zambia																								×	×	
Zimbabwe																										

Years																										Member States
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
					x	x								x	x					x	x							Venezuela
																		x	x									Yemen
x	x															x	x											Yugoslavia
							x	x							x	x												Zambia
											x	x							x	x								Zimbabwe

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	*Years*																									
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*
Afghanistan														×	×	×											
Algeria																			×	×	×						
Angola																											
Argentina							×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×		
Australia			×	×	×			×	×	×							×	×	×								
Austria																		×	×	×							
Bahamas																											
Bahrain																											
Bangladesh																											
Barbados																											
Belarus		×	×	×																							
Belgium				×	×	×	×	×	×													×	×	×			
Belize																											
Benin																				×	×	×					
Bhutan																											
Bolivia																											×
Botswana																											
Brazil			×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×								×	×	×
Bulgaria														×	×	×							×	×	×		
Burkina Faso																							×	×	×		
Burundi																											×
Cameroon																				×	×	×					
Canada	×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×					
Cape Verde																											
Central African Republic																											
Chad																							×	×	×		
Chile	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×						×

Years																											Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
			×	×	×																							Afghanistan
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×	Algeria
																			×	×	×							Angola
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×			×	×	×			Argentina
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				Australia
			×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×								Austria
							×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×							Bahamas
																	×	×	×									Bahrain
			×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×		×	×	×				Bangladesh
						×	×	×																				Barbados
								×	×	×			×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Belarus
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	Belgium
														×	×	×												Belize
									×	×	×								×	×	×							Benin
																				×	×	×						Bhutan
×	×		×	×	×									×	×	×												Bolivia
										×	×	×						×	×	×								Botswana
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Brazil
		×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					Bulgaria
				×	×	×											×	×	×									Burkina Faso
×	×							×	×	×																		Burundi
					×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×										Cameroon
	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Canada
																								×	×	×		Cape Verde
					×	×	×																×	×	×			Central African Republic
																												Chad
×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Chile

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
China[a]	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×												×
Colombia	×																×	×	×								
Comoros																											
Congo																							×	×	×		
Costa Rica													×	×	×												
Côte d'Ivoire																											
Cuba	×	×					×	×	×																		
Cyprus																											
Czech Republic																											
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										×	×
Denmark			×	×	×										×	×	×										
Djibouti																											
Dominican Republic										×	×	×															
Ecuador									×	×	×								×	×	×						
Egypt							×	×	×	×	×	×															
El Salvador																×	×	×									
Ethiopia																×	×	×									
Fiji																											
Finland												×	×	×													×
France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Gabon																				×	×	×					
Gambia																											
Germany																											
Ghana																									×	×	×
Greece	×										×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×	×
Guatemala																						×	×	×			
Guinea																											
Guyana																											
Haiti																										×	×

[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

Years																											Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			China[a]
	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Colombia
																									×	×	×	Comoros
	×	×	×							×	×	×										×	×	×				Congo
											×	×	×								×	×	×					Costa Rica
	×	×	×																			×	×	×				Côte d'Ivoire
			×	×	×									×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×		Cuba
						×	×	×																			Cyprus
																							×	×	×		Czech Republic
×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					Democratic Republic of the Congo
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Denmark
										×	×	×	×	×	×									×	×	×	Djibouti
					×	×	×																				Dominican Republic
		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×								Ecuador
	×	×	×										×	×	×						×	×	×				Egypt
																								×	×	×	El Salvador
	×	×	×	×			×	×	×										×	×	×						Ethiopia
	×	×						×	×	×																	Fiji
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Finland
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	France
		×	×	×									×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		Gabon
																								×	×	×	Gambia
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Germany
						×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×				Ghana
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Greece
	×	×																									Guatemala
	×	×										×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×							Guinea
																							×	×	×		Guyana
×												×	×	×													Haiti

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Hungary																										×	×
Iceland																											
India	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		
Indonesia											×	×	×											×	×	×	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					×	×	×														×	×	×				
Iraq																			×	×	×						
Ireland																							×	×	×		
Italy																×	×	×							×	×	×
Jamaica																								×	×	×	
Japan															×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×
Jordan																×	×	×									
Kenya																									×	×	×
Kuwait																						×	×	×			
Latvia																											
Lebanon	×	×	×	×																						×	×
Lesotho																											
Liberia																											
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							×	×	×		
Luxembourg																				×	×	×					
Madagascar																										×	×
Malawi																											
Malaysia																										×	×
Mali																											
Malta																											
Mauritania																											
Mauritius																											
Mexico					×	×	×					×	×	×								×	×	×			
Mongolia																											
Morocco																					×	×	×				
Mozambique																											
Nepal																											
Netherlands	×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×												

Years																											Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
×					×	×	×																					Hungary
												×	×	×										×	×	×		Iceland
	×				×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	India
	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×					Indonesia
	×	×	×	×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×									Iran (Islamic Republic of)
				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×										Iraq
						×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×					Ireland
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	Italy
	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×				Jamaica
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Japan
	×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×					×	×	×			Jordan
	×	×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×										Kenya
																			×	×	×							Kuwait
																								×	×	×		Latvia
×										×	×	×											×	×	×			Lebanon
					×	×	×								×	×	×								×	×	×	Lesotho
	×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×	×											Liberia
							×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×						Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
										×	×	×										×	×	×				Luxembourg
×																			×	×	×							Madagascar
							×	×	×																			Malawi
×			×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×				Malaysia
×	×	×							×	×	×																	Mali
					×	×	×																					Malta
				×	×	×																						Mauritania
																								×	×	×		Mauritius
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		Mexico
×	×	×																										Mongolia
						×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×								Morocco
													×	×	×									×	×	×		Mozambique
							×	×	×																			Nepal
×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Netherlands

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
New Zealand		×	×	×										×	×	×										×	×
Nicaragua																											
Niger																										×	×
Nigeria																											
Norway	×	×							×	×	×													×	×	×	
Oman																											
Pakistan					×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×	
[illegible]																					×	×	×				
Papua New Guinea																											
Paraguay																											
Peru	×	×	×	×	×	×														×	×	×			×	×	×
Philippines						×	×	×													×	×	×				
Poland			×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×										×
Portugal																											
Qatar																											
Republic of Korea																											
Romania																				×	×	×					
Russian Federation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rwanda																											
Saint Lucia																											
Saudi Arabia																											
Senegal																	×	×	×								
Sierra Leone																			×	×	×	×	×	×			
Somalia																											
South Africa																											
Spain														×	×	×											
Sri Lanka																									×	×	×
Sudan													×	×	×									×	×	×	
Suriname																											
Swaziland																											
Sweden						×	×	×													×	×	×				
Syrian Arab Republic																											
Thailand																											

Years																										Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×	New Zealand
								×	×	×						×	×	×					×	×	×			Nicaragua
×																×	×	×										Niger
			×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×						Nigeria
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						Norway
														×	×	×									×	×	×	Oman
	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	Pakistan
													×	×	×													Panama
											×	×	×															Papua New Guinea
																					×	×	×					Paraguay
		×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×								Peru
				×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				Philippines
×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Poland
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Portugal
									×	×	×																	Qatar
																				×	×	×		×	×	×		Republic of Korea
	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Romania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			Russian Federation
				×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×									Rwanda
									×	×	×														×	×	×	Saint Lucia
										×	×	×			×	×	×											Saudi Arabia
	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×					Senegal
										×	×	×	×	×	×										×	×	×	Sierra Leone
				×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×								Somalia
																						×	×	×				South Africa
×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Spain
											×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×		×	×	×		Sri Lanka
				×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×				Sudan
										×	×	×							×	×	×							Suriname
									×	×	×								×	×	×							Swaziland
	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Sweden
				×	×	×							×	×	×			×	×	×								Syrian Arab Republic
	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Thailand

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Togo																											
Trinidad and Tobago																											
Tunisia																									×	×	×
Turkey		×	×	×				×	×	×												×	×	×			
Uganda																											
Ukraine	×																										
United Arab Emirates																											
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Republic of Tanzania																			×	×	×	×	×	×			
United States of America	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay						×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×	
Venezuela		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×				
Viet Nam																											
Yemen																											
Yugoslavia	×							×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×	
Zambia																											
Zimbabwe																											

Years																											Member States
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	
			x	x	x													x	x	x			x	x	x			Togo
x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x								Trinidad and Tobago
			x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x			Tunisia
	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		Turkey
x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x				Uganda
				x	x	x										x	x	x		x	x	x						Ukraine
					x	x	x																					United Arab Emirates
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
					x	x	x														x	x	x					United Republic of Tanzania
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	United States of America
														x	x	x												Uruguay
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					Venezuela
																									x	x	x	Viet Nam
	x	x	x	x																								Yemen
	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x								Yugoslavia
	x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x		Zambia
												x	x	x							x	x	x					Zimbabwe

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	Burkina Faso	20 September 1960
Albania	14 December 1955	Burundi	18 September 1962
Algeria	8 October 1962	Cambodia	14 December 1955
Andorra	28 July 1993	Cameroon	20 September 1960
Angola	1 December 1976	Canada	9 November 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Argentina	24 October 1945	Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Armenia	2 March 1992	Chad	20 September 1960
Australia	1 November 1945	Chile	24 October 1945
Austria	14 December 1955	China	24 October 1945
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Colombia	5 November 1945
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Comoros	12 November 1975
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Congo	20 September 1960
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Barbados	9 December 1966	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Belarus	24 October 1945	Croatia	22 May 1992
Belgium	27 December 1945	Cuba	24 October 1945
Belize	25 September 1981	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Benin	20 September 1960	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Denmark	24 October 1945
Botswana	17 October 1966	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Brazil	24 October 1945	Dominica	18 December 1978
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	Ecuador	21 December 1945

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Egypt	24 October 1945	Ireland	14 December 1955
El Salvador	24 October 1945	Israel	11 May 1949
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968	Italy	14 December 1955
Eritrea	28 May 1993	Jamaica	18 September 1962
Estonia	17 September 1991	Japan	18 December 1956
Ethiopia	13 November 1945	Jordan	14 December 1955
Fiji	13 October 1970	Kazakhstan	2 March 1992
Finland	14 December 1955	Kenya	16 December 1963
France	24 October 1945	Kuwait	14 May 1963
Gabon	20 September 1960	Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992
Gambia	21 September 1965	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955
Georgia	31 July 1992	Latvia	17 September 1991
Germany	18 September 1973	Lebanon	24 October 1945
Ghana	8 March 1957	Lesotho	17 October 1966
Greece	25 October 1945	Liberia	2 November 1945
Grenada	17 September 1974	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955
Guatemala	21 November 1945	Liechtenstein	18 September 1990
Guinea	12 December 1958	Lithuania	17 September 1991
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Luxembourg	24 October 1945
Guyana	20 September 1966	Madagascar	20 September 1960
Haiti	24 October 1945	Malawi	1 December 1964
Honduras	17 December 1945	Malaysia	17 September 1957
Hungary	14 December 1955	Maldives	21 September 1965
Iceland	19 November 1946	Mali	28 September 1960
India	30 October 1945	Malta	1 December 1964
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Marshall Islands	17 September 1991
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Mauritania	27 October 1961
Iraq	21 December 1945	Mauritius	24 April 1968

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Mexico	7 November 1945	Romania	14 December 1955
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Monaco	28 May 1993	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Mongolia	27 October 1961	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Morocco	12 November 1956	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Mozambique	16 September 1975	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Myanmar	19 April 1948	Samoa	15 December 1976
Namibia	23 April 1990	San Marino	2 March 1992
Nepal	14 December 1955	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975
Netherlands	10 December 1945	Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945
New Zealand	24 October 1945	Senegal	28 September 1960
Nicaragua	24 October 1945	Seychelles	21 September 1976
Niger	20 September 1960	Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Nigeria	7 October 1960	Singapore	21 September 1965
Norway	27 November 1945	Slovakia	19 January 1993
Oman	7 October 1971	Slovenia	22 May 1992
Pakistan	30 September 1947	Solomon Islands	19 September 1978
Palau	15 December 1994	Somalia	20 September 1960
Panama	13 November 1945	South Africa	7 November 1945
Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975	Spain	14 December 1955
Paraguay	24 October 1945	Sri Lanka	14 December 1955
Peru	31 October 1945	Sudan	12 November 1956
Philippines	24 October 1945	Suriname	4 December 1975
Poland	24 October 1945	Swaziland	24 September 1968
Portugal	14 December 1955	Sweden	19 November 1946
Qatar	21 September 1971	Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945
Republic of Korea	17 September 1991	Tajikistan	2 March 1992
Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992	Thailand	16 December 1946

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993	United States of America	24 October 1945
Togo	20 September 1960	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Tunisia	12 November 1956	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Turkey	24 October 1945	Venezuela	15 November 1945
Turkmenistan	2 March 1992	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Uganda	25 October 1962	Yemen	30 September 1947
Ukraine	24 October 1945	Yugoslavia	24 October 1945
United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971	Zambia	1 December 1964
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980
United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961		

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

Annex VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	157
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	84
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Committee against Torture	113 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (a)
Committee for the United Nations Population Award	12
Committee on Conferences	17 (g)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	154
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	106
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	111
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	83
Committee on the Rights of the Child	109
Council of the United Nations University	99 (a)
Credentials Committee	3
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Human Rights Committee	113 (a)
International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)
International Law Commission	152
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	17 (h)
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations	86
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	156

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	85
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	153
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	94 (a)
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	82
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	84